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Pigge, Fred L.; And Others

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ABSTRACT

The second year of a project to test whether student achievement in mathematics could be increased through restructuring the learning environment was evaluated. Seventh graders were randomly divided into classes receiving one of three instructional methods, all emphasizing individualized instruction: a team-teaching approach; a self-contained, one-teacher approach; and a technological approach using one teacher, one teacher aide, and programmed materials with 30 teaching machines (Didactors). The Stanford Arithmetic Achievement Test was used as a pretest and posttest. Results showed that the mean of the self-contained classes was significantly higher than the means of the team-teaching and the Didactor groups on arithmetic computations, concepts, and applications. The cost-benefit ratio of the self-contained classrooms was more positive than were similar ratios for the other two groups. There were no significant differences in pupil attitude toward arithmetic under any of the three approaches. This document also contains a list of behavioral objectives for the program, teachers comments on instructional methods used, and observer reports. This work was prepared under an ESEA Title III contract. (DT)

FINAL EVALUATION REPORT

E. S. E. A. TITLE III PROJECT

EXEMPLARY MIDDLE SCHOOL MATHEMATICS

GALION SCHOOL SYSTEM

GALION, OHIO



PREFACE

The evaluators would like to take this means (and opportunity) to state some opinions and to offer verbal gratuities.

The Galion students are to be commended for their hospitality, frankness, openness, and behavior. The students were very cooperative. They are a group of young adults of which any community should be proud. Secondly, the parents of the students especially are to be commended. Without parents' approvals and trusts, no experiment can be successful. Thirdly, the Board of Education deserves special commendation. For experimentation to occur in a school system, there must be Board members who look upon the education process as an ever changing and dynamic system.

Special thanks are offered to the staff members -- we have yet to work with teachers who have greater concern for the education and well-being of children, and who show greater professionalism. The four teachers -- Mrs. Huguenin, Mr. Cook, Mr. Fullerton, and Mr. Sage -- taught their "methods" to the best of their abilities. Without a doubt, each became discouraged somewhere along the line -- with testing, with record keeping, with meetings, and other general constraints - but, the experiment did not suffer. As with the pupils, the Galion citizens have a right and a cause to be proud and respectful of these fine teachers. Not to be overlooked -- because her position, responsibilities, and services were as equally important and were performed with excellence -- is Mrs. Vee Jordan, Mr. Fullerton's cohort.



A service well-done and one that was very important to the project was completed by Mr. Don Halsey. The cost-benefit analysis was completed from data collected and supplied by Mr. Halsey.

And lastly, to Mr. Jack Shuck, we would 1 ke to extend our special thanks. He had to be the most concerned, energetic, and resourceful Title III Project Director in the State of Ohio! He made our jobs a pleasure--giving us morale boosts as equally high as those he claims we gave him.

August, 1972

PREPARED AND SUBMITTED BY

Fred L. Pigge

Evaluator & Technical Advisor Research & Services, B. G. S. U.

David Chandler, Evaluator Galion City Schools

Consultant, B. G. S. U.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION, P (, and PROCEDURES

WITH A REVIEW OF THE FIRST YEAR'S ACTIVITIES AND FINDINGS

I. Review of the First Year's Activities and Findings

A. Introduction

During the summer of 1970, the Galion City Board of Education, Galion, Ohio, received a two-year federal grant to develop a Junior High Exemplary Mathematics Program. The purpose of such a program was to determine whether student achievement in the area of mathematics could be increased through a restructuring of the learning environment. Another purpose was to provide an initial exemplary program which could serve as a model for the development of the total educational program for the present middle school.

B. Statement of the Problem (First as well as the second years of the Project)

Junic High math teachers and administrators, realizing the existence of : oblems in the area of junior high math--low student achievement, inadequate materials, and inadequate teaching methods--sought to develop a new mathematics curriculum that would include:

- 1. Team-Teaching plan, hereafter referred to as the Team-Teaching Approach.
- 2. Master-Teacher Aide concept, hereafter referred to as the Didactor Approach.
- 3. Self-contained, One-teacher procedure, hereafter referred to as the Self-contained, One-teacher Approach.



Utilization of programmed material and instructional technology was to be incorporated mainly in the Didactor approach. The primary intent of the study was to test the following hypothesis:

There will be no significant difference with regard to growth in mathematics maturity of the pupils taught by the three approaches.

Secondary concerns of the study were to investigate possible interrelationships of pupils' arithmetic achievement and indexes of their intelligence, arithmetic attitudes, reading levels, and socioeconomic standings. A cost-benefit analysis was also planned.

Pupils in the 1970-71 seventh grade (1st year of the Project)
were randomly divided into one of three teaching approaches; a teamteaching approach of approximately 125 pupils, a self-contained, oneteacher approach of approximately 90 pupils, and a technological
approach of approximately 125 pupils with one teacher, a teacher aide,
and 30 Didactors. The self-contained approach was divided into three
class sections and the other two approaches, the team-teaching and
the technological approach, into four class sections each.

C. Review of the Procedures for the First Year (1970-71)

The following is a sequential description of the activities and procedures for the first year of operation:

- 1. July, 1970
 - a. Notification of awarding of grant
 - b. Obtained staff.
- 2. Summer, 1970
 - a. Development of taxonomized behavioral objectives by the staff.

- b. Remodeled existing facilities—constructed facilities for the Didactor Approach.
- c. Started the production of teaching materials. (This production continued throughout the school year.)
- d. Ordered necessary hardware and software.
- e. Contracted for evaluation and curriculum assistance.
- f. Other activities.

3. Fall, 1970

- a. Orientation for community acceptance.
- b. Continuation of production of teaching materials.
- c. Ordered necessary standardized pretests and posttests.
- d. Constructed the attitude forms.
- e. Prepared random assignments for the seventh-grade pupils.
- f. Other activities.

4. January, 1971

- a. Administered tests to gather baseline data:
 - . Stanford Arithmetic Test
 - 2. Reading Test
 - 3. Arithmetic Attitude Forms
- b. Obtained I.Q. data from cumulative folders.
- c. Obtained index of Father's Occupations--cumulative folders.
- d. Approximately January 20, 1971--first day of the implementation of the three approaches to teaching junior high mathematics.

5. February-March, 1971

- ϵ . Teaching program in operation.
- b. Continued development of teaching materials.

- c. Visits by outside consultants.
- d. In-process observations, conferences, evaluations, and decisions.

6. April, 1971

- a. Teaching program in operation.
- b. Continued development of teaching materials.
- c. In-process observations, conferences, evaluations, and decisions.
- d. Post-tests were administered:
 - 1. Second Project Test
 - 2. Alternate form of the Stanford Arithmetic Test
 - 3. Alternate form of the Stanford Reading Test
 - 4. An Arithmetic Attitude Test

7. June-July, 1971

- a. Continued development of teaching materials.
- b. Data analysis and writing of interim evaluation report.
- D. Summary and Conclusions for the First Year

The following statement is taken from pages 83 and 84 of the Interim Evaluation Report (July, 1971) and it refers to the product evaluation of the four months of actual teaching under the experimental conditions:

The analyses of the product data revealed no consistent and reliable superiority of one method group over another. The few significant differences found were generally in favor of the team-teaching group; however, these differences were not of the magnitude that one should put much reliance in their being true and stable. They could have occurred by chance (e.g. (1) two or three students obtaining many correct answers by guessing whereas 2 or 3 like students in another group guessed and obtained incorrect answers, or (2) the probability of a Type I error (rejecting a true null) is always that of the significance level).

5

If the 1971-72 data for the seventh graders as well as the eighth graders verify these significant differences, one would be in a better position to make conclusions without reservations.

It should also be noted that most of the significant differences that occurred were in the analyses where the pupils were blocked into several levels. When the standardized scores from the total groups of pupils were analyzed without any subgrouping, there were no significant differences between the means of the three groups, with the exception of the Second Project Test.

For all practical purposes, a pupil developed mathematical maturity as much in one method as another.



II. THE PRESENT REPORT WHICH PERTAINS TO THE SECOND YEAR OF THE PROJECT

A. Introduction.

The second complete year of the project began July 1, 1971, and ended June 30, 1972. The same teachers and methods were involved the second year as were the first. The 1970-71 seventh graders were now eighth graders and they continued studying mathematics in the same fashion as when they were actually seventh graders.

A new group of seventh graders came to the Middle School Building in the fall of 1971--were randomly assigned to the three methods-and formed the main sample for this report.

The evaluators wish to state that in their opinions the 1971-72 seventh graders and findings pertaining thereto should be used to determine the merits of the three approaches. (Findings pertaining to the 1971-72 eighth graders are presented in Chapter 3 also, but should not be judged of the same weight as for the 1971-72 seventh graders.)

The reasoning behind this statement is:

- All personnel had at least four school months (January-May, 1971) to work out the "bugs" for the 7th grade math program (last year's 7th graders).
- 2. There were more materials already prepared for typical seventh graders than for typical eighth graders.
- 3. The 1971-72 seventh graders were naive to the experiment and tests-this is always positive in quasi-experimental conditions.



4. The Galion school personnel were informed that their major experimental efforts; if decisions had to be made, should be focussed upon the 7th graders.

B. Statement of the Problem

The problem as previously stated (pages 1 and 2) would also apply to the second year activities of the project. The evaluators wish to state that the Stanford Arithmetic Achievement Test should be the main criterion for judging the relative effectiveness of the three approaches. The reasoning follows:

- The Stanford Test is recognized as containing items which most United States school systems claim as measuring objectives of their math programs.
- 2. It has been submitted to rigorous item analyses—also considered to be high in validity and reliability.
- 3. It has grade scores and normalization population.

C. Review of the Procedures for the Second Year

The following is a sequential, brief description of the activities and procedures for the second year of operation: (for a more complete log, see Chapter 2)

- 1. Summer 1971
 - a. Randomly assigned new 7th graders to methods--scheduled them into classes
 - b. Program Development -- new production of programs and films
 - c. revised Exemplary Mathematics Taxonomy



- d. (for a more complete discussion, see chapter 2)
- 2. September, 1971
 - a. Pretesting
 - b. Commenced teaching under the war. approaches
 - c. Staff meetings *
 - d. Consultants visits and/or on call
- 3. September, 1971 May 1972
 - a. Teaching under the various approaches
 - b. Staff meetings (16+)
 - . Visitors to Galion (see chapter 2)
 - d. Staff from Galion made visits to other schools (see chapter 2)
- 4. January, 1972
 - a. Administered 1st project test
- 5. May 1, 1972
 - a. Administered posttests
- 6. June, July 1972
 - a. Analysis of data and final report

D. Organization of Remainder of Report

Chapter 2 presents teachers' logs, comments, a listing it prepared programs, second of visitors and meetings, and other process data.

Chapter 3 presents statistical analyses and findings for the achievement part of the study.

Chapter 4 presents the cost - benefit analysis of the project.

Chapter 5 presents a short summary and conclusion.

The various appendices present the non-standarized instruments, raw scores, and other related material.



CHAPTER 2

AN ACCOUNT OF TEACHERS' REACTIONS, PROJECT ACTIVITIES, AND PRODUCTION

OF TEACHING MATERIALS

(PROCESS DATA)

This chapter of the final report includes the following:

- A. A copy of the behavioral objectives developed for the project.
- B. Copies of the teachers' summaries, programmers' summaries, and project director's summary of advantages, disadvantages, and other data related to the project.
 - C. A record of
 - 1. A log of activities
 - 2. Staff meetings, visitors, correspondence, etc.
- D. Summary report of technical productions and purchases (both years of the project),
- E. A comparison of Galion's 1967, 1969, and 1971 eighth graders on the Ohio Survey Test and mathematical ability in mathematics.
 - F. Copies (4) of Observers' reports - (four B.G.S.U. Staff Members)
 - G. Summary of Chapter 2.

A

GALION PUBLIC SCHOOLS

GALION MIDDLE SCHOOL

EXEMPLARY MATHEMATICS TAXONOMY

E.S.E.A. - CITIC III - MATHEMATICS

1970

Revised July 1, 1971

Coordinators Superintendent Robert A. Hedrick

Principal Jack B. Shuck

Edited D. O. Fullerton

Transcribed Vee Jordan

Contributors Walter Cock D. O. Fullerton

Bonnie Kuguenin Richard Ramsdell

David Sage

Everet Springer

Evaluators Mr. David Chardler

Galion Public Schools

Dr. I. H. Brune

Bowling Green State University

Dr. Fred Piçge

Bowling Green State University

TAXONONY OF EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES

	-		
			Cognitive Domain
.00	KNOM	LEDGE	·
	1.30 1.31	Know Know Know Know Know Know Know Know	Specifics (bit information) Terms Specific Facts Ways and Means of Deal with Specifics of Conventions of Trends and Sequences knowledge of Classification or Catagories Criteria - Facts Principles for Judging Methodology of Universals and Abstractions of Generalizations Theories or Structure
.00	COMP	REHENS	SION Lowest Level
	2.20	Inter	slation rpretation apolation
	ADDI.	ፐሮኔጥፐር	ONI

3.00 APPLICATION

4.00 ANALYSIS

4.10 Analysis of Elements 4.20 Analysis of Relation - Conective Links
4.30 Analysis of Organizational Principles

5.00 SYNTHESIS

- Production Unique Communications
- 5.20 Production Plan
- Derivation of set of Abstract Relations 5.30

6.00 EVALUATION

- Judgement of Internal Evidence Judgement of External Criteria 6.10
- 6.20

7.00 ENLIGHTENMENT

- Human Interaction 7.10
- 7.20 Divine Source



An observation on Bloom's Taxonomy of Educational Objectives.

.t would seem some general misunderstanding has crept into our conceptions concerning taxonomy - due no doubt to the true meaning of the word. The correct meaning is:

Taxonomy - The study of the general principles of Scientific Classification. "Orderly classification of plants and animals according to their presumed natural relationships."*

The following quotations are from the "Overview of Taxonomy Project".

Chapter 1, Taxonomy of Fducational Objectives Classification of
Educational Goals Handbook II: Affective Domain.

"Some critics contended, that we did not have a true taxonomy, but only a useful way of discribing and defining classes of educational objectives."

"Less severe critics suggested that many of our readers would not understand what taxonomy meant and the word would produce more confusion than was desireable."

A concise meaning of Taxonomy of Educational Objectives would be:

"The authors started with a large list of cognitive objectives, behavorial definitions and evaluation material and investigated various methods of ordering them." (in accordance to difficulty).

The authors in no way wishes to construe that taxonomy would outline a course of action or determine instructional method other than relegating mental difficulty in numerical steps.

* Webster's Seventh New Collegiate Dictionary.



TAXONOMY OF EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES

IUMERATION

- 1.10 Identifies mathematical symbols (equal, not equal, greater than, less than).
- 1.32 Recognize and be able to reproduce decimal classification structure from 10 thousandths to billions.
- 1.10 Writes a series of 10 consecutive cardinal numbers from any starting point.
- 1.32 Ranks non-negative integers correctly in ascending or descending order using number line.
- 2.10 Reads written numbers and identifies with correct decimal form up to and including one million.
- 1.25 Counts by 2's, 3's, 10's forward and backwards from any starting point.
- 2.10 Pictorially represents whole numbers of less than 100 either individually or in a short series.
- 2.10 Reads and writes short sequences of numbers to 500.
- 1.32 Identification of even and odd numbers.
- 1.24 Conversion of decimals to fractions.
- 1.20 Conversion of common fractions to decimals.
- 1.20 Rounds numbers to nearest 10 thru 1,000,000.
- 2.10 Writes at least 4 place numbers in words.
- 2.20 Converts decimal fractions to fractions and vice-versa.
- 2.20 Writes number values for fractions to 1,000ths and vice-versa.
- 2.20 Orders mixed numbers and decimals between .001 to 100.
- 1.24 Tests any number for prime or composite.
- 1.24 Finds prime factors of composite numbers.



SEVENTH GRADE SEQUENTIAL TAXONOMY OF EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES

MINIMAL

AVERAGE

ENRICHMENT

- Writes and reads Roman Numerals up to 2000. than 100 either individual ly or in a short series. 2.10 Pictorially represents whole numbers of less
- 1.10 Writes a series of 10 con- 1.25 secutive cardinal numbers from any starting point.
- 1.32 Ranks non-negative integers correctly in ascending or descending order using number line.
- 2.10 Reads written numbers and identifies with correct decimal form up to and including one million.

Counts by 2's, 3's,...10's forward and backwards from

any starting point.

- 2.10 Writes at least 4 place numbers in words.
- 1.32 Recognize and be able to reproduce decimal classification structure from 10 thousandths to billions.
- 1.10 Identifies mathematical symbols (equal, not equal, greater than, less than).
- 1.32 Identifies even and odd numbers.
- 1.37 Restructures numbers in sums of multiples of l's, 10"s, 3 etc.

- 1.32 Identifies a set, element, member.
- 1.32 Identifies equivalent set and non-equivalent s...
- 2.00 Changes from the roster method to the rule method, and vice versa.
- 1.32 Identifies a finite, infinice, and null set.
- 1.10 Uses the symbols correctly, $\{\}, \in, \mathcal{C}$.
- 1.10 Uses symbols correctly, ζ , and ζ .
- 1.32 Identifies a proper and improper subset.
- 1.32 Identifies universal sct.
- 1.32 Identifies "intersection" of a set and use the symbol. ... to write intersect of setu

AVERAGE

MINIMAL

- 1.25 Writes cardinal numbers for given sums of multiples of 1's, 10's, 100's, etc.
- 1.20 Writes expanded notation up to 1,000,000.
- 1.20 Writes exponential notation for any given number up to 1,000,000.
- 1.20 Writes numbers up to 1,000,000 for given expanded notation.

ENRICHMENT

- 1.32 Identifies union of a serand uses the symbol , to write union of sets.
- 1.32 Identifies disjoint set.
- 1.32 Identifies complement of a set.
- 1.32 Pictorially represents union, intersection, and complement of a set with the Venn Diagram
- 1.12 Writes place value for a
 digit of any given number in
 base 2, 5, and 8.
- 1.20 Writes value in base 10 from exponential notation in base 2, 5, and 8.
- 1.30 Writes base 2, 5, and 8 conversions for numbers up to 500, base 10 and vice versa.
- 3.00 Makes a place value chart for any base.
- 1.25 Adds in base 2, 5, and 8
- 1.23 Multiplies numbers in Lase 2, 5, and 8.

ENRIC'IMENT AVERAGE MINIMAL

1.32 Identifies addends and sums.

1.10 Recognizes all addition combinations from 1 + 1 to 10 + 10.

1.20 Identifies pictured addition statements with correct addition fact.

1.10 Uses the word indicated by the symbols +, -, =, \(\neq \).

1.20 Completes addition of numbers without carrying.

1.25 Completes addition of numbers with carrying.

1.25 Doubling 2 digit numbers with

mental carrying.

1.24 Corrects incorrect addition statements.

1.20 Checks sums of numbers

1.23 Fills in missing numbers in addition statements.

3.00 Solves word problems involving addition.

1.32 Identifies minuends, subtrahends, differences.

1.10 Has knowledge of kasic subtraction facts 1 -1 thru 20 -20. 1.2) Subtraction involving up to 7 d git natural numbers.

16

AVERAGE

ENRICHMENT

MINIMAL

1.20 Subtraction involving up to 7 digit natural numbers with borrowing.

- 3.00 Solves word problems involving subtraction.
- 1.10 Knows multiplication facts
 up to 10 x 10 (with time
 drill).

multiplier, product and factor

.cifies terms multiplicand,

1.10 Id

- 1.32 Repeated addition will duplicate multiplication.
- 1.20 The studer, twill be able to multiply two numbers containing no more than three digits each.

1.20 Multiplies two numbers with less than five digits each.

1.20 Multiplication involving more than 2 factors, each factor having less than four digits.

2.10 Solves one step multiplication word problems.

1.32 Checks multiplication.

Fills in missing

1.12

multipliers.

2.20 Solve multiple step multiplication problems, taken from written context.

1.25 Finds squares of numbers (up to three digits).

1,23 Uses table to find squares and cubes.

2.10 Short cut multiplication (i.e. 5's, doubles, ten, 11's).

2.20 Develop model of (a+b)² to find square root.

17

AVERAGE

on each Finds square root for values involving four digits 1.23 Uses table to find square root. 1.25

side of decimal.

ENRICHMENT

1.10 The student will be able to properly use the division symbols / . .

cate division to quotient less

than 15.

1.10 Identifies divisor, dividend,

quotient and remainder.

Repeats subtraction to dupli-

1.10

- 1.20 The student will be able to divide a four digit number by a two digit divisor, with remainders written in fractional
- 1.12 Writes missing terms in division.
- 1.20 Checks division.
- 1.20 Uses short division methods for division with one digit divisors.
- מן לפרשה זה

remainders written in fractional form reduced to lowest terms.

divide a six digit dividend by

The student will be able to

1.20

by a four digit divisor, with

- 2.10 Finds solutions to one-step story problems in division.
- Identifies order of operations 1.20 Comprehends order of mathematical operations. 1.25
- 1.25 Calculates averages with no more than 10 items.

- in a mixture of basic mathematical functions.
- 2.20 Solves word problems with two or more steps involving division and multiplication.

1.31 Uses symbols in place of numbers.

- Solves simple equations of 1.23 to complete ı 1.20 Inserts + or equations.
- one variable using theory of equalities.

 1.10 Supplies missing signs >, <, = or \neq for combinations of

-, x, or ..

- 1.24 Finds missing terms in D=RT problems.
- 3.00 Applies the distance formula to word problems.
- 1.30 Constructs number line and labels positive and negative numbers.
- 1.25 Adds negative numbers.

ENRICHMENT

- 2.00 Given a word problem the student will be able to trans-late it into an equation.
- 2.00 Solves one and two step equalities by applying the properties of inequalities.
- 1.32 Establishes basic algebraic products by drill and with pictures on rectangular field.
- 1.32 Multiplies polynomials.
- 1.32 Comprehend establishment of
 negative numbers by subtract
 i.e. m < n then m -n = a where
 a < 0.</pre>
- 1.30 Writes correct evaluation for double or multiple negatives.
- 1.30 Adds positive and negative numbers.
- 2.30 Comprehends subtraction is created when unlike signed numbers are added.
- 1.32 Subtraction involving up to 7 digit natural numbers where negative numbers result.
- 1.32 Uses Law of Signs to determine positive and negative results:

AVERAGE MINIMAL

ENRICHMENT

- and negative powers with ident-1.32 Multiplication using positive ical bases;
- Divides using like base numbers with negative or positive exponents. 1.32

3.00 Word Porblems.

1.24

- Tests any number for prime or composite. 1.24 Finds prime factors of composite numbers with no factor
- 2.00 Uses divisibility tests.

- inator to identify fract-ional parts. Uses numerator and denom-1.11
- fractions, i.e. 1/6, 1/7, 1/8, 3/8, 3/4. Identifies pictorial representations of common 1.32
- Changes a fraction written in words to fractional notation. 2.00
- Identifies simplest form (lowest term). 1.32
- equivalent fractions Changes fractions to 1.12
- Identifies proper, improper, and complex fractions and mixed number. 1.32
- 1.24 Identifies improper fraction and converts to mixed number.

1.21 Changes fractions to lowest terms using greatest common factor. ENRICHMENT

- .21 Finds least common denominator in a short series of fractions.
- 1.20 Doubles common fractions.
- 1.12 Identifies 1/2, 1/3, 1/4, 1/5, etc. of a quantity.
- 1.25 Adds fractions of same denominator to obtain small sums.
- 1.31 Adds and subtracts fractions with unlike Amominators.
- like denominators and changes traction of fractions of un-1.21 Performs addition and sub-Subtracts fractions and reduces to lowest terms. 1.24

to lowest terms.

- 1.21 Adds and subtracts mixed numbers.
- 1.20 Multiplies simple fract-ions.
- 1.20 Finds fractional parts of whole numbers.
- 1.32 Identifies reciprocal.
- 2.00 Writes the reciprocal of any given fractions or mixed number.
- 1.20 Performs division with simple fractions.

4.00 Finds the sum of fractions having variable (letters) as as numerators and denominators

- 1.20 The student will be able to compare two fractions.
- 2.10 Solves simple fractional word problems.

AVERAGE

ENRICHMENT

- 1.21 Performs multiplication of complex fractions. 1.11 Uses > , < , = , ≠ , to show
 relationship between fractions.</pre>
- 1.23 Rearranges groups of fractions in ascending or descending order.
- 2.10 Solves multiple step word problems.
- s 1.20 Raises fraction to a power no greater than 5.
- 1.20 Finds value of a whole number raised to a fractional power.

2.10 Simplify the square root of given fractional radicands.

3.00 sets up a correct proportion from a given word problem and solve for the answer.

- .22 Writes place value of digits from 10,000ths to 1,000,000.
- 1.10 Knows two place decimal equivalents from 1/2 = .50. 1/3 = .33-1/3, etc. thru 1/10 = .10.
- 1.21 Calculates and writes decimal equivalent to any fraction.
- 2.20 Orders mixed numbers and decimals between .001 to 100.

1.20 The student will be able

to compare two decimals.

- 1.20 Rounds numbers smaller than millions and greater than ten-thousandths.
- 1.20 Conversion of common fractions to decimals.
- 1.20 Converts fractions and their multiples to common decimal equivalents, i.e. if 1/2 = .50 the 3/2 = 3 x .50.

AVERAGE

- 1.24 Conversion of terminating decimals to fractions.
- 1.25 Correctly adds decimals and whole num hers where 4 place decimals are used.
- 1.20 Adds and subtracts mixed numbers and decimals where values are more than tenthousandths and less than millions.

The student will be able to subtract decimals.

1.20

The student will be able

1.20

to add decimals.

- 1.23 Divides by 2, 3, 4, 5 in order to multiply by 1/2, 1/3, 1/4, 1/5.
- 1.32 Comprehends column of values in division and decimal form of quotients.
- to multiply decimals. Order to 1/3, 1/4,

The student will be able

1.20

The student will be able

1.20

to divide decimals.

3.00 Word Problems.

ENRICHMENT

- 1.20 Subtraction involving 4 place decimals, positive and negative.
- 1.23 Writes numbers in scientific notation.
- 1.23 Addition of numbers written with scientific notation.
- 1.32 Subtraction of quantities written in scientific notation
- 1.30 Multiplies using scientific notation.
- 1.32 Divides using scientific notation.
- 1.20 Ccnversion of fractions to percent.
- 1.20 Change percent to decimals and vice versa.
- 1.20 Changes per cent to fractions and vice versa.
- 1.32 Solves per cent problems.

AVERAGE

ENRICHMENT

3.00 Word problems.

Solves simple interest problems

Solves elementary compound interest problems. 1.32 Solves problems where manipulation of I=PRT is necessary. 1.25

Solves banking problems - checks, depositing, withdrawing money. 3.00

ing expense and profit margin. commission, overhead, operat-1.22 Solves problems involving

Solves stock and bond problems

tax rate in mills per dollars. Solves problems involving 3.00

Solves insurance problems straight life, endowment insurance, etc. 3.00

Estimates distance in inches feet and yards. 1.20

metric to English using the 2.20 Changes linear measure from

II following tables: cm 1 E = 2.54= .31

3.28 ft 1.09 yd .62 mi .39 in 62 7 11 11 11 km E km .45 kg E = .91 n = 1.61 } 11 Уď

sure to another unit in the 2.20 Changes a given linear mea-English system using the following:

The student will be able to complete the takle of

1,20

English system linear

12 in. 3 f

measures

Measures length to 1/16

1.20

inch using a ruler.

yard inch mile foot rod , a, a, **,** a e V

> yd. yd. mi.

36 in.

Changes a given square measure to another unit in the English system using the following: 2.20

acre f, sq. mile a, sq. inch b, sq. foot sq. yard sq rod υ ر ه رم

AVERAGE

MINIMAL

ENRICHMENT

2.20 Changes a given cubic measure to another unit in the English system using the following:

a, cu. inch b, cu. foot c, cu. yard. 2.20 Changes a given linear measure to another unit in the metric system using the following:
a, millimeter

b, centimeter c, decimeter d, meter

e, kilometer.

1.25 Reads distance on simple maps.

lish system using the follow-2.20 Changes a given dry measure to another unit in the Enging:

c, pec., d, bushel. b, quart a, cup

1.10 Identifies dozen and gross.

2.20 Changes a given fluid measure to another unit in the English system using the following: tablespoon teaspoon a, D,

quart ounce pint cnb0 d a d p

gallon.

25

AVERAGE

lish system of fluid measure: Completes the table of Eng-= 1 gal $2 \tilde{p} \varepsilon = 1 qt$ 4 qt = 1 gal1.20

- English system of weight table of 1 1b Completes the .ក. ភ ខ 16 oz 2000 1b measure: 1.20
- Changes a given weight measure to another unit in the English system using the following: 2.20
 - a, ounce p' bonnd ton. ď
- Changes a given time measure 2.20

ο£

table

Completes the

1.20

- mín hr yr. da &k γr ij min is sec is Ø das is time measure: hrs wks mos 09 60 24 7 52
- to another unit in the Eng-lish system using the followseconds minutes months years. weeks hours days е, С, С, Q, Ü **ر** و ing:

3.00 Word problems

- Converts temperature, centigrade to fahrenheit, and 2.20 and records thermometer 3.00 Applies use of the measures to word problems. readings. Reads 1.12
- 1.20 Labels plane construction.
- segments, intersections and Identifies curves, lines, rays. 1.12

ENRICHMENT

- Changes a given fluid measure to another unit in the metric system using the following: a, milliliter 2.20
 - b, liter.
- Changes a given weight measure to another unit in the metric system using the following: 2.20
 - a, milligram centigram kilogram. gram ر د ر م ر

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MINIMAL

AVERAGE

- ..32 Identifies and draws diagonals of a polygon.
- 1.10 Locates circle parts, center,
 radius, diameter, chord, arc,
 semicircle, tangent.
- 1.25 Measures angles using protractor and identifies acute, obtuse, straight, supplementary, complementary and right angles.

- ENRICHMENT
- 1.10 Identifies circle, square triangle, rhombus, parallelogram, trapezoid, rectangle, quadrilateral pentagon, hexagon, and octogon.
- 2.20 Identifies intersections and applicable equalities and verticle angles, interior angles alternate angles, exterior angles, supplemental angles, and complimentary angles.
- 1.31 Identifies 360^o at all line intersections, 180^o interior in triangles and 180^o straight angles.

- 1.20 Identifies lines which
 look parallei.
- 1.20 Identifies lines which look perpendicular.

- square, triangle, rhombus, parallelogram, trapezoid, rectangle, quadralateral, pentagon, hexagon, and octogon
- 1.32 Constructs and labels supplementary, complementary, obtuse acute, straight, and right angles.
- 1.12 Constructs circles, bisects angles and line segments and constructs perpendiculars, equal segments, equal angles, equal circles and congruent triangles.

MINIMAL

AVERAGE

ENRICHMENT

3.00 Finds perimeters for polygons by measuring.*

- 1.12 Finds perimeters of parallelograms, rhombi, regular and irregular polygons.
- 2.10 Uses formulae for perimeter of square, rectangle, triangle, and circumference of a circle.
- 2.10 Uses area formulae for square, rectangle, triangle, and circle.
- 2.20 Uses pythagorean theorum for solving unknown linear measure.
- 2.10 Finds areas of polygons using triangles with pythagorean application.

3.00 Word problems.

- 2.20 Derivation of pi of a circle. $C = \frac{1}{4\Gamma} \frac{D}{D}$ $C = \frac{2}{4\Gamma} \frac{R^2}{A}$ $A = \frac{1}{4\Gamma} \frac{R^2}{A^2}$
- 1.12 Identifies sphere, cylinder, cube, cone, rectangular solid and pyramid.
- 1.21 Makes representations of sphere, cylinder, cube, cone, pyramid and rectangular solid
 - 2.10 Calculates surface area of prisms, cylinders, cones and pyramids.

AVERAGE

2.10 Calculates volume ci prisms, cylinders, cones and pyramids.

ENRICHMENT

- 3.00 Word Problems.
- Makes deductive conclusions from drawings. 2.20
- Uses inductive logic in simple exercises. 3.00
- 3.00 Uses doductive logic in simple exercises.
- 1.32 Locates points on a coordinate plane.

2.10 Makes and reads graph charts.

- 1.12 Writes time from clock face.
- States correct before and after minutes on a given clock reading. 1.12
- Uses A.M. and P.M. in time announcement. 1.12
- hands to show comprehen-.25 Draws minute and hour sion of written time.
- (days, months and year) Writes dates in words. .12

- 1.24 Adds and subtracts time.
- 3.00
 - ract months and smact days. 1.10 Identifies calendar units,
- 1.11 Identifies decade, retain, score, century and leap year.

- 1.10 Reads a 24 hour clock.
- 3.00 Identifies time zones, works problems requiring time changes.
- daylight saving time makes in Identifies the change which solving time problems.
- 3.00 Problems in reading bus, train, and plane schedules.

TNTMAT.

smaller denominations readily. 1.12 Changes decimal in determin-1.10 Familiarity of +, -, >, <,=, \neq , 1.23 Changes larger coins into ing ¢ to \$ and vice versa.

1.20 Adds and subtracts money values.

1.20 Finds sums and differences in moncy, measurements, time, and geometric size and shape where conversion is not needed.

1.25 Multiplies and divides money correctly using decimal to determine dollars and cents.

2.10 Solves one step problems involving money.

AVERAGE

ENRICHMENT

1.24 Totals a collection of coins and determinas if they amount to enough to buy an item of determined value.

1.30 Totals purchases and makes change from \$10 and \$20 bills starting to count change from purchase price.

2.00 Makes charts to compare U.S. currency with that of other countries.

1.23 Solves one and two step word problems time, money, measurement units, in numbers up to 1000.

- 1. Teachers' Remarks
 - a. Team Teaching
 - b. Didactor
 - c. Self Contained
- 2. Programmers' Remarks
- 3. Director's Remarks
- 4. Copy of Presentation Given at Northeast Ohio Math Teachers Association

B1a

FINAL SUMMATION OF TEAM-TEACHING

The major advantages that we felt in team-teaching are:

- l. Each student works at his/her own rate. This allows the better student to reach new materials and to cover the old material more thoroughly (horizontal and vertical enrichment). The slower student is not pushed into new topics before he has mastered preparatory material. In either case the student will, if he/she asks, recieve answers to whatever questions he might have. In some cases we were able to assign good students to help slower ones if we felt yhat the personalities of the students were compatible.
- 2. We required a 91% or better to pass a post-test. If a student can achieve this score he is ready to go on to sequential material.
- 3. The students take post-tests when they are ready. They study the units and ask questions. When they feel they can do the problems we allow them to take post-tests. The students achieve someindependence in that they do not need to sit in class and listento the teacher. They can so the required work by themselves.
- it. The students do not have to wait long to find out how they did on a post-test. We made it a point to grade post-tests as promptly as possible and to use the student's mistakes as



33

teaching devices in that we could point out errors and show how to correct those errors.

5. We had more time to spend with people who were having difficulty.

The major dis-advantages that we felt in team-teaching are:

- 1. With the large number of students (50 to 60 per period), we did not get to know everyone as well as we might have in a traditional class. The shy students were less apt to approach us about problems they were having. In some cases we had to seek out the student to make sure he was making progress. While this situation occurs in a traditional class it seemed to be more pronounced in our situation.
- that the students took. We used these tests and subjective judgement to arrive at our evaluation for each student. We spent much time filing and recording these grades to arrive at a fair evaluation. Since there was some subjective evaluation we had to justify to the students the marks which they recieved. This process (evaluation and justification) was time-consuming as we had to review each test the student took over the 9-weeks. In some cases it was worse for parents than students.
- 3. With a large number of people the classroom was noisy it times.

 The noise can bother students and cause other people to

 "see what is happening". The students and the teachers adjusted
 to the noise and were not as aware of it as some visitors.



4. Motivation of slow student was at least as difficult as in a traditional class. Even when given specific assignments the slower students would have to be prodded to gt to work. With the other students walking around, talking together, and partaking of the various activities in the room, the slower student felt he should be doing the same. We had to assign seats and not allow students out of those seats for certain people. These were the students who habitually forgot books, pencils, units, etc.

The over-all general statements we felt towards the whole program.

- 1. There should have been more developed in the area of story problems after a student completed a unit. This way he/she can learn more about the practical application of math by actually applying what has been learned.
- 2. It would have been benefical if we had more help writing the units when the program started. After the units were written, we had no indication how well they would work. It turned out that many of the units were wellwritten and some just did not have it. Therefore we rewrote several of them and are now very acceptable.
- 3. The majority of the students worked well in our class situation and were doing what was expected of them, even the under achievers were doing the minimum. But as in any classroom, several students failed to work at his/her ability level causing us to assign a seat to the student who would lose



the special privileges of the team-teaching class. We are not sure if this is the best way to handle these cases, but we are looking for other way to motivate these students.

- 4. We feel what was done in our class room has worked well and was so successful in the eyes of other schools, that Lexington Junior High School, Lexington, Ohio and Madison South Junior High School, Mansfield, Ohio, are reduplicating our material, which was written for the Galion Middle School, Galion, Ohio, (units and worksheets) in order to use our approach in their school system.
- 5. Both of us liked the team-teaching approach very much and definitely would distinct like to continue it.

Respectfully yours,

David E. Sage

Walter L. Cook



BIb

OVERVIEW OF EXEMPLARY MATHEMATICS PROJECT 45-70-085

Didactor Instruction - Title III E.S.E.A. Galion Middle School

June 13, 1972.

Synopsis of 2 year project.

No doubt a better math job can be done!

This was the central idea of several influential citizens, board members, administrators and teachers to say nothing of parents and students; when Galion Schools hired me about four years ago.

Dr. Bernard Hill, then Superintendent, Mr. William Schramm, Elementary Supervisor, and Mr. Jack Shuck, Middle School Principal, and many others petitioned Title III to study the effects of Machine Instruction, Team-Teaching and Individual classroom mathematics instruction.

Our petition was finally approved in 1969-70 school year and all middle school mathematics, geared to central set of objectives, have been directed to this analysis since this date.

Positive Aspects of Machine Instruction

Michigan State University

It was a gratifying experience to be sent to Michigan for a short course in programming mathematics. Much of what was said their has come to pass. The Board of Education is to be thanked for their consideration.

Awaking Horizons

For the first time in my teaching career students were not forced to relearn material already covered. They could fill in the missing areas and progress at their own rate.

Friendships

Since grades as such are removed the student could approach his tasks without fear of grade evaluation. The instructors got to know the students and a mutual respect was evolved in many areas.

Teachers asked and Teachers paid
Our opinions were valued and the time spent in many cases
was paid for through Federal funds.

Negative Aspects of Machine Teaching

Delays

Upon starting the project for evaluation; the work books were weeks late. In addition the necessary wiring for the Didactors was not completed on time. These delays were all set with fill in procedures, but did take the edge off the initial enthusiasm.



Programming at cross purpose

The teachers involved in team and traditional class instruction were originally asked to be major programmers. This caused them to bring their own philosophy into programmed instruction. Also by writing good program, they would make the comparison of their method more stringent on themselves. This cross purpose showed up on several occasions and no doubt led to obtaining programmers outside of the Middle School.

Student shirking

It was thought that if a student could be told what to do, he would get busy and do it. We have not found this to be so. We have found many Middle School students utterly without purpose and so immature to realize this as a fault. It is recognized now that individual daily conferences are a must in order to insure purpose or at least make it seem like purpose.

Vandalism

"Destroying what is not understood" is a famous quotation. The expensive machines became targets for destruction soon after our "dress code" was successfully attached by well intentioned, but I can not help but feel misguided, adults.

Recommendations

Individual Carrels

The Didactor was made for individual study. Grouping two or more at one machine plays into the hand of the poorly motivated student. Tom foolery in pairs has long been recognized.

Daily conference

The class size should allow instructor time for each student each day. Assigned tasks can be made and followed and student will know who is in charge.

Motivational awards

Our Sea World trip to award successful students was very popular. More trips, badges, and certificates etc. are needed for long sustained studies such as ours.

Thanks

It has been a great two years with a great director, Jack Shuck. If I can support him as he has supported me, my thanks would be realized.

Respectfully submitted;

D. O. Fullerton



B/c

Overview of Exemplary Math Project

Traditional Classroom

Bonnie L. Huguenin

Over the past two years I've tried various methods for teaching my students a better math. I tried individualizing in groups of 6 - 10 with work units and allowing each group to go at their own rate. This worked real well for a 9-week period. I also allowed one class to sign up for the grade they felt they could achieve . and then work for it. This group was completely individualized, working at their own pace. They worked through the book and work units I prepared taking a test at the end of each unit when they felt they were ready. If they didn't receive the grade they had signed up for they had to go back and study the part they didn't understand and take a similar test again. I tried to have different projects with as many units as possible. These students covered more material than the classes I kept together, they made better grades, and most of them hardly ever had homework. They all seemed to enjoy this type of class very much and I would like to try it with future classes even though it was more work than a regular class. This group worked like this the last 20 weeks of this school year.

I also took the better students in one class and put them together to work as a group at their own pace. They did real well and accomplished much more than the rest of the class. I kept the rest of the class together. I found at the end of the school year that most of the class didn't like it because they weren't in the group that got to work ahead.

The 3 math houses I had at the beginning were fun and the students really enjoyed them; they also served as an excellent review over the basic plus being an incentive for many to like math. There were just enough though who ruined it for the rest that I didn't use the idea the second year.

The second year I fixed up shelves with boxes that contained cross-number puzzles, drawing pictures by doing coordinate graphing brain-teasers, filling out mail-order forms, etc. which served as extra credit, something to do when finished with the assignment, and just something to make math a little more interesting.

In the summer I made posters to help explain and teach math which I felt were real helpful in the classroom.

I am proud to have been a part of this math project and I feel it has been worth all the effort its taken to complete it. I'm just sorry I didn't have a chance to be a part of the team-teaching and the machine teaching phase. I feel that all three methods have their place in teaching students a better mathematics. Each student is different and some learn best in a traditional classroom, while others learn best in a team-teaching situation and still others learn best in a machine situation. I can also see where machines would



Cverview, Bonnie Huguenin cont.

be very helpful in a traditional classroom and also in a team-teaching class.

I am just sorry a test couldn't have been designed to measure the students growth in a real individualized situation. Our testing seems to consist of what all three methods taught during a specific time to the average number of students in their class. This didn't show the students who were way beyond the average number of students.

I feel that the math teachers involved in a testing program such as this should have more say in how the program should be set up.

I also think it would be helpful in having a longer period for the program and then have the teachers switch methods (the team-teacher take the traditional classroom, etc.)

Respectfully submitted by;

Bonnie L. Huguenin Traditional Classroom Teacher

BLH/vee



GALION EXEMPLARY MATHEMATICS FROGRAMS, GALION MIDDLE SCHOOL

Positive results

1. A certain amount of "enthusiasm" was evidenced in Middle School teaching personnel through the spirit of competition.

2. Middle School personnel discovered through the give and take of heated discussion over objectives and philosophy of the program that individual philosophies, idealogies, and pedogogy were not so far separated as previously supposed.

Negative Results

1. Middle School personnel were not always pleased with the way the program was written and the teaching situations into which they were forced by the conditions of the experiment. Teachers at times then may have disreqarded the "experiment" in favor of "teaching the children" something. This of course, is to their credit that they felt it was more important to teach the children something rather than follow the conditions of the experiment. However, it does show a certain amount of non-confidence in what they were attempting and it may also invalidate the entire project results in the final evaulation.

2. From the beginning of the program, the administration seemed more interested in obtaining federal funds for "an" experiment. No matter what experiment had to be written in order to

obtain these funds.

3. To the administrations' credit, Mr. Fullerton was sent (at local expense) to school for training in programmed instruction. It is interesting to note that the particular school chosen by administration was actively opposed to the type of programmed instruction to be used in Galion. So that the type of programmed instruction that Mr. Fullerton was exposed to may have been directly opposite the kind the education required by Didactics Corporation, and Jack Hanna's Didactor Machine.

4. I get the distinct impression that this experiment has separated Middle School mathematics from the entire structure of Galion mathematics instruction (at least for this two

year period.)

The Middle School program has seemed an island, entirely

separated from the rest of our program.

5. The Federal Government seems to have been more concerned with following the original program and requiring paper work rather than getting the job done in a proper way. (Evidence the sound-mates written into the program which we felt were too involved for students to manipulate, and yet money could not be transferred into writers salaries where needed.)

6. We talked extensively about this being Galion's Program.
And yet, I would hesitate asking the Federal Government to send money into a project in some far-away town without some

quarantee that results would work in other locations.



Galion exemplary math program report cont.

Recommendations:

At the local level, everyone concerned needs to have a certain amount of confidence in what we are trying to accomplish. We need to think of this more as scientific rather than an educational experiment.

The best recommendation I can make overall is to remove (in so far as is possible) the worry of people involved in the program as to whether or not pay will be forthcoming.

We continually had to be concerned about our next pay check and whether the program had money to pay for work accomplished.

Otherwise we all did a fairly commendable job. I hope other results indicate the worthiness of the project.

Synopsis:

My general view is that everyone connected with the program attempted their best. A certain enthusiasm was experienced by the teaching staff involved.

It becomes extremely difficult to work for a program not knowing whether you will get paid for that work or not. And we were all laboring under this cloud.

I believe the program was worthwhile, but could be handled better.

Respectfully submitted;

Paul Richard Ramsdell



OVERVIEW OF EXEMPLARY MATH PROJECT

Synopsis of two year project

To be able to keep the remarks of this report in proper perspective, it should be noted that the author did not become a contributor until the summer of 1971 and has been relatively isolated from the classroom activities because of teaching in another building.

The author's image of the objectives of the project could be verbalized as:

- 1) increase achievement at Galion Middle School in mathematics;
- 2) determine which of the three instructional approaches a) machine, b) team, c) traditional, stimulates and maintains the best attitude;
- 3) determine the comparable costs of the three approaches as projected over the long haul;
- 4) individualize instruction of mathematics at Galion Middle School;
- 5) determine to some meaningful extent how, why, and how much the achievement differs between relatively similar students in the different types of learning situations;
- 6) determine what kinds of topics, skills, or bits of information are learned most readily in each of the different types of learning situations.

If the author views the objectives of the project correctly, they are all of merit. Perhaps too many things are being considered to keep enough control factors constant. In order to eliminate variation of results due to differences among the instructors in; personality, organizational ability, and depth of mathematical background, it might be desirable to rotate the assignments of teachers among the three approaches.

Positive aspects of project

The single greatest attribute of this project has been the stimulation of interest in mathematics education in Galion, Ohio. The students are interested in the progress they are making and how that progress compares with the friends who have another type of instruction. They are concerned about which method is best.

Adults in the community are interested in what is happening. The mathematics teachers who have been directly involved have had many experiences during their work in the project which should strengthen each, and if nothing else, make each aware that his or her way is not the only way - there may even be a better way! Other teachers in the system are also enthusiastic about the prospect of having seventh and eight grade mathematics shed its label of the waste years. Parents of the students involved have wanted to know what was happening; and they have been told. Even school critics those people in the community who have no family in school and therefore see no reason why they should be saddled with school taxes, have been favorably



Synopsis report cont.

impressed by the ample publicity showing the desirability of the project.

Any effort, by use of the scientific method, to obtain information which can be used to improve instruction certainly must be considered highly desireable.

Negative Aspects of Project

All mathematics teachers vary in personality, organizational ability, depth of mathematical background and choice of emphasis in the subject matter presented. It would have been more desireable to have had a group of teachers who were more in agreement about these variable qualities for the ideal teacher. It is also apparent through conversations with the teachers involved that at least one of them has lost enthusiasm for that persons assigned type of instruction.

The complexity of the equipment and the nature of students in this age group combine to lead the author to question the advisability of relatively unsupervised use by students - as well as life expectancy and long term maintainence cost projections.

It seems questionable to have so many changes in project director.

The last objection to be included is the greatest. In order for the project to be meaningful, sufficient data must be obtained.

In the opinion of the writer, a project of this type should have minimum life of five years. The more data, the better.

Suggestions

Continue the project for several more years. Amplify the results by including reports of any similar experimental work. Establish a group including elementary and high school teachers to evaluate the project in terms of the total mathematics educational program in Galion. Entertain the possibility of changing the vehicle used in the machine instruction portion of the project (other types of programmed materials are available). Rotate teachers among the types of instructional approaches.

Respectfully submitted;

Everett Springer



GALION CITY SCHOOLS

GALION, OHIO

ROBERT A. HEDRICK Superintenders

OVERVIEW OF EXEMPLARY MATH PROJECT AT GALION MIDDLE SCHOOL GALION, OHIO JUNE 20, 1972

Synopsis:

Quite an experience! Math headaches from students, parents, and teachers seemed to be a part of the daily schedule. This became a real concern at the Galion Junior High School five years ago. It was very difficult to identify just what these problems or concerns might be. The concerns seemed to be with us daily and in no way did it appear that we were resolving these problems.

We began to categorize - modern math vs. traditional - outdated math textbooks - transient society or community we live in with engineers from foreign countries, many different states or communities whose children had been successful with math - labor force where families have shifted and children have been handicapped by being in a multitude of schools - the math teaching taking place in our own elementary schools - psychological attitudes of our staff, believing that what we were doing could be done better with another media, etc. Math was not enjoyable to many concerned people in this community.

The real joy of putting people together, striving to overcome these problems is being able to look back and realize that whatever we attempted never



seemed to be good enough. We continuously believed we can and could do better.

Recognition should be given to so many people who made this study possible. It is without hesitation that Dr. Bernard Hill, Superintendent of Schools, was the true inspiration to this study becoming reality. Efforts of Elementary Supervisor, Bill Schramm were instrumental to the thorough and total research that was to take place. Certainly the support of Dr. Lester Dickey, Superintendent Robert Hedrick and members of the Galion Board of Education cannot be forgotten.

To the people who really did the work, Master Programmer, Don Fullerton; Teachers and Writers, Bonnie Huguenin, Walter Cook, Dave Sage, and paraprofessional, Vee Jordan, a deep debt of gratitude goes for their total involvement throughout the two year study. These people extended themselves way beyond the hours of the day or allotted time to be financially paid to prove this project worthy and feasible as an acceptable Galion Middle School math program.

It certainly behooves us to recognize Dr. Irv Brune and Dr. Fred Pigge, Bowling Green State University, who carried us through times of mental anguish and turmoil. Both gave us the continued thrust towards a better math program.

Our evaluation coordinator, Dave Chandler, Principal of Renschville Elementary School, gave of himself more than a personal touch to this program by his own convictions that all evaluation would be done to the very best of his and other's ability. Under his capable direction, Dorothy Vose and Paul



Stineman, Middle School Counselors were devoting much of their services to carry through with this concept of giving of their very best.

The study was very fortunate to have Sharon Bryner, an elementary math teacher; Dick Ramsdell and Everett Springer from the Galion High School math department write program and add to our discussion in group meetings.

Recognition needs to be given to all the students who were a part of the study. It did mean much additional testing, many interrupted classes due to testing and visitors, flexibility in their daily scheduling, and many attitudes that could have been easily turned off toward math. This, to the best of my knowledge, did not occur.

Now is the time for research to bear out the following objectives of this study:

- Did a significant increase to middle school students mathematics achievement occur?
- 2. Did students attitude toward the three mathematics teachinglearning approaches change?
- 3. Will the cost factor prove significant to this study?
- 4. Did we develop a math-learning environment whereby individualization of instruction could be measured by student performance?
- 5. Will there be a significant difference in the students math achievement growth among the three approaches?

It is hoped at this writing that the Galion Middle School can absorb the best of this study into an adoption as its math curricula.



Positive Aspects of Program:

- 1. Attitudes of students, parents and teachers have changed.
- Teachers actively involved themselves into making the math curricula.
- 3. It created an interest to the English, Science, Social Studies teachers to explore into new media other than the traditional.
- It created flexibility into our total staff due to testing, visitations, and scheduling of math.
- Math teachers feel professionally important due to public meetings and presentations.
- Educational fellowship and enthusiasm shared before and after public presentations.

Negative Aspects of Program:

- 1. The amount of necessary testing for evaluation disrupted school too much.
- Paperwork with individualized program for both team and program instruction appears to overload teachers.
- 3. Project director needed to give more times to teachers in crucial moments of this study than was written into the proposal or available to the person due to dual role.
- Public relation pamphlets or materials were not able to be developed due to time and money.
- 5. Teaching staff could not be convinced that a minimum set number of educational objectives should be expected of each student and



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a 4 1/2 week or 9 week grade period. This was due to their

pelief of what an individualized program was to be.

Recommendations:

1. Fermit the study to continue for another year with much of the

testing delineated. Take the pressure of writing new program and

making new materials away from the teachers. This would still

mean no additional expense to the Board of Education.

2. Give 6th grade and 9th grade math teachers in our system a com-

plete exposure to this study.

3. Use same student evaluation as we are presently doing but put

on N.C.R. paper. Place marking on report for pass or fail when

year is completed.

For the past two years math has been fun and enjoyable at Galion Middle

School.

Respectfully submitted,

Jack B. Shuck

Principal, Galion Middle School

Project Director

North Central Ohio Math Meeting, Nov. 15, 1972, Galion, Ohio by Richard Ramsdell

What can these Galion Middle School students expect when they finally get to Senior High?

For the first time the children will be given the opportunity to choose the type of mathematics course they prefer. For the general student who is not interested in persuing his educational opportunities past the secondary school level, 9th Grade General Mathematics is offered. For the college preparatory student, First Year Algebra is offered.

In so far as it is possible students at Senior High are grouped by ability upon teacher recommendations.

Since this exemplary mathematics program has just started, there is no way of knowing whether the students are any better because of it. Dr. Pigge of Bowling Green is studying the differences found in three different approaches to a mathematics curriculum. His study, however, does not include the comparison of thoses students who proceded this experiment whith those who are in the midst of the program.

If there is no significant difference in students coming through this mathematics experiment and those who preceded it, then we may properly expect the classroom teacher to make little or no change in his classroom teaching at the Senior High level.

On the other hand, let us assume, for the moment, that our exemplary mathematics program will be successful. Then we should expect each student to go just as far as he can at the highest level of accomplishment his ability will allow. Then I believe that we ought to expect every student who successfully completes this program to gain better understanding of the mathematics that he has studied, This would mean that the Senior High teacher should expect the low ability student to know what he knows with a better understanding, At the same time, the teacher should expect that the low ability student has been exposed to less mathematics because the student's rate of learning is less than average.

The Senior High teacher should expect the high ability student to know much more with a much higher level of understanding. This student will probably have been exposed to much more mathematics than any student previously coming from the Middle School.



Ramsdell speech, cont. Nov. 15, 1972

So I foresee a better understanding of mathematics for all, but a wider gap between low and high ability students. So long as we continue to group by ability at Senior High, the classroom teacher will be able to adjust his teaching to the class. A testing program at the Middle School given to eight grade students and designed to aid in grouping according to ability at the 9th grade level has been proposed by the Senior High teachers.

Experimentation such as what we find here indicates a basic knowledge on the part of the teacher that there is a need for improvement. Experimentation implies that teachers are seeking better methods and curriculums. What we see here at Middle School implies a real desire by the faculty and administration to improve the mathematics curriculum.



<u>C</u>

- 1. A log of activities prepared by project director
- $2_{\,\circ\,}$ A record of staff meetings, visitors, correspondence, etc.

June 13, 1972

Mr. David Chandler, Principal Renschville, Elementary School Galion, Ohio 44833

Dear Dave;

These are the very brief notes I kept for you on the meetings, visitation of Galion personnel, visits from outside persons etc. Hope they will be helpful to you in your final evaluation.

- July 20, 1971 David Chandler met with Dr. Fred Pigge, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio.
- July 23, 1971 Teachers metwith Mr. Robert Hedrick to refresh his memory on different phases of the program.
- August 9, 1971 Dr. Fred Pigge, and Dr. Ervin Brune presented results of evaluation study of first half year to the Galion Borad of Education.
- August 27, 1971 Meeting with Mr. Shuck, Class organization.
- September 13, 1972 Department meeting, discussion general,
- September 15, 16, 17, 1971 students tested, Reading, Mathematics, apptitude.
- September 22, 1971 Department meeting, discussion general.
- September 27, Mr. Yoder, teacher from Medina, visited the Math department.
- September 29, 1971 Dr. 73.// Reynolds of Bowling Green State University visited re: cost analysis.
- October 5, 1971 Department meeting discussion on open house plans for 7th grade parents.
- October 11, 1971 Math open house for all 7th grade parents.

 Presentation by the three programs and Richard Ramsdell and Mr. Everett Springer.

October

- NEWENDER 26, 1971 Open house for Middle School P.T.A.
- November 9, 1971 Department meeting to discuss Northeast Ohio Math Teachers meeting to be held in Galion Middle School.
- November 15, 1971 Math teachers met with Northeast Ohio Math Teachers Association, Galion Middle School, Galion, Ohio.



- November 17, 1971 Department Meeting to asscuss math honor roll for students since there are no grades.
- December 8th, 1971 Math meeting with Supt. Robert Hedrick, regarding testing and what is the testing to be and conclusion was to call a meeting with Dr. Pigge, Dr. Brune, Mr. Hedrick, Mr. Chandle, and Math teachers.
- December 15, 1971 Frank Scott, Title III Office Columbus, Ohio regarding needs for the Title III Program.
- December 17, 1971 Dr. Pigge, Dr. Brune, Mr. Hedrick, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Fullerton, Mr. Sage, Mr. Cook, Mrs. Huguenin, and Mrs. Jordan regarding testing. conclusion, Dr. Pigge and Dr. Brune will devise the final test, and the mid-term test. teachers are not to see this test.

Reports are requested for state on objectives covered on the following dates.

Sept. 8th - 22nd Nov. 8th - 29th Nov. 30th - Mar 15th Mar 16th - June 3th.

These reports are to cover both 7th and 8th grade, consentrate on the 7th grade.

- January 5, 1972 department meeting regarding testing date.
- January 18, 1972 Mrs. Bonnie Huguenin and Mr. Sage visited Vermillion Jr. High School
- January 20, 1972 Department meeting, Mr. Jack Shuck has been reinstated as project director.
- January 27, 1972 Student Math tests.

Mrs. Bonnie Huguenin and Mrs. Vee Jordan visited Lexinton Jr. High School in A.M.

Mr. Walter Cook visited Lexington Jr. High School, P.M.

Mr. Walter Cook and Mr. Sage visited Madison South, Jr. High School, Mansfield, Ohio A.M.

Mr. D. O. Fullerton visited Sylvania Jr. High School, Sylvania, Ohio

February 18, 1972 Mr. Jack Shuck meeting with Title III people in Columbus, Ohio



- February 20, 1972 Dr. Ervin Brune, and Dr. Ralph Martin, Bowling Creen State University visited the three different classrooms.
- February 22, 1972 Board of Education meeting held in the Middle School. Approximately 40 parents and 5 members toured the classrooms.
- February 23, 1972 Math meeting with Mr. Jack Shuck, Mr. David Chandler, Mr. Paul Stineman, and Math teachers present. (Mrs. Jordan absent)
- February 24, 1972 Jack Shuck visit with Dr. Fred Pigge, Bowling Green, Ohio
- February 25, 1972 Teachers visiting in Galion as follows;
 Miss Lois Anderson, Iberia Jr. High School, Iberia, Ohio
 Mrs. Harriet Marrow, Iberia Jr. High School, Iberia, Ohio
 Mr. Charles Ogg, Johnsville, Jr. High School, Johnsville, Ohio.
- March 1, 1972 department meeting discussion on 7th grade objectives covered by june 1972.
- March 3, 1972 department meeting, Mr. Shuck asked that reports of objectives covered to March 15th be turned in no later than March 22, 1972. Dawsett P.T.A. has asked the math teachers to present a program on Middle School math on April 11, 1972.
- April 4, 1972 department meeting, general discussion. Final plans for the Dawsett P.T.A. program.
- April 11, 1972 visitor from Lexington Jr. High School, Mrs. Emma Prichara, Lexington, Ohio

Dawsett P.T.A.

- April 14, 1972 Dr. Fred Pigge and Dr. Ervin Brune, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio regarding observation reports on three math programs.
- April 28 , 1972 Ray Worthington, Program consultant, Title III Office visited from Columbus, Ohio.
- May 1, 1972 Mrs. Jean Bishop and Mr. David Cartwell, visited from Crestview Jr. High School.
- May , 1972 John Fishpaw and 3 math teachers from Madison South Jr. High School visited.
- May 2,1972 department meeting regarding math testing program, and reading and attitude tests. Final phasing out program.



May 24, 1972 department meeting reminded of June 8th objective reports. Also reports on over-all program.

Mr. Shuck will give teachers final instructions on report for him. Tentative report to be in 4 stages a) overview of program; b) positive points; c) negative points, what changes could be made; d) recommendations made.

June 5, 1972 department meeting. Final Phasing out, reports, and Thank you's.

It has been indeed a pleasure working in this program, and with the people involved. I hope these brief notes will help you in your end of the program.

Sincerel

Vee Jordan

GALION EXEMPLARY MATH PROJECT, GALION, OHIO, GALION MIDDLE SCHOOL

MEETINGS, VISITATIONS, VISITORS, CORRESPONDENCE

JUNE 1971 through JUNE 1972

The following department meetings were held;

July 21, 1971

August 27, 1971

September 13, 22, 1971

October 5, 1971

November 9, 17, 1971

December 8, 1971

January 5 20, 1972

February 23, 1972

March 1, 3, 14, 1972

April 4, 11, 1972

May 2, 24, 1972

June 5, 1972.

The following Mathematics Meetings held for the Public;

August 9, 1971 - Dr. Pigge and Dr. Brune met with the Galion Board of Education

October 11, 1971 Open House for all 7th grade parents 150 present. (flyer encl.)

October 26, 1971 P.T.A. Open House 400 present (flyer encl.)

November 15, 1971 Northeast Ohio Math Teachers Assoc. 35 present (Ramsdell speech encl.)

February 22, 1972 Board of Education met in Middle School
40 parents present 5 board members present

April 11, 1972 Dawsett P.T.A. Math presentation by Middle school. 60 present (Ramsdell speech encl.)



Meetings, cont.

The following visitations were made by Galion "eachers

- January 18, 1972. Mrs. Bonnie L. Huguenin and Mr. David Sage visited Vermillion Jr. High School, Vermillion, Ohio
- June 27, 1972. Mr. Walter Cook and Mr. David Rage visited Madison South Jr. High School. Mansfield, Ohio

Mrs. Bonnie Huguenin and Mrs. Vee Jordan visited Lexington Jr. High School, (A.M.) and Mr. Walter Cook Visited in the P.M., Lexington, Ohio

Mr. Donald Fullerton visited Sylvania Jr. High School, Sylvania, Ohio.

Letters encl.

The following people visited Galion Middle School Math Program

- September 27, 1971. Mr. Yoder, Asst. Principal Medina Schools, Medina, Ohio
- September 29, 1971. Dr. William Reynolds, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio
- December 15, 1971. Mr. Frank Scott, Title III Office, Columbus, O
- December 17, 1971 Dr. Fred Pigge, Dr. Ervin Brune, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio
- February 20, 1972 Dr. Ervin Brune, Dr. Ralph Martin, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio
- February 25, 1972 Miss Lois Anderson, and Mrs. Harrier Marrow of Iberia Jr. High School, Iberia, Ohio and Mr. Charles Ogg, Johnsville Jr. High School, Johnsville, Ohio.
- April 11, 1972 Mrs. Emma Prichard, Lexington Jr. High School, Lexington, Ohio
- April 14, 1972 Dr. Fred Pigge, and Dr. Wm. Kirby, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio
- April 28, 1972 Ray Worthington, Title III Consultant, Columbus, Ohio
- May 1, 1972 Mrs. Jean Bishop and Mr. David Cartwell, Crestview Jr. High School.
- May , 1972 John Fishpaw, Principal and 3 math teachers from Madison South, Schools, Mansfield, Ohio
- June16, 1972 Dr. Copes and 5 principals from Cleveland Catholic School.



D. SUMMARY REPORT OF TECHNICAL

PRODUCTIONS AND PURCHASES

July, 1970 - September, 1971

lists those additions since September, 1971)



posed Programs	Completed Programs	Shelf Programs
Read Roman Numerals	Roman Numerals ST-1	
Read Large Numbers	Place Value of Whole Numbers NUM-R-1	·Intro. To Arith.(36512100)
Rounding Nos.		
Add. of Whole Nos.	Combine Signed Nos AG-1	(36604100)
	Add Integers AG-2	How to add Lg. Nos. (36605100)
	Grouping Nos. A-2	
	How to Add Accurately C-2	
Sub. of Whole Nos.	Sub. w/ borrowing SR-1	Sub. Simple Nos. I (36604200)
	Subtracting w/o Borrowing SR-2	Sub. Simple Nos. II (36605200)
	Subtracting Integers SG-1	
Multiplication Whole Nos.	Doubling Nos. D-1-1	Mult. Drill I (37003100)
		Mult. Drill II (37003200)
		How to Mult. Simp Nos. (36605400)
	Nult of Signed Nos. M-H-2	How to Mult. Lg. Nos. (36605500)
Div. of Whole Nos.	Div. by grouping Obj. D-l	Div. Drill I (37004100)
	Division D-D1B	Div. Drill II (37004200)
	Finding Missing Factor D-D2	How to divide simple Nos.I (36605600)
	Dividend, Divisor, Quotient D-D3	How to divide simple Nos. II (36605000)
	Divide Simple Nos. D-D4	How to divide Lg. Nos. I (36606100)
	Div. Inv. zero and One D-D5	How to divide Lg. Nos. 11 (36606230)
	Spec. Prob. in Div. D-D6	

One Step Story Problems L-D7 Div. Simple Nos. D-El Div. w/ Lg Dividends D-E3 Intro to Remainders D-E4 Lg. Div. w/ Remainders D-E5 Check Div. casting 9's AMDR-1 Checkd Div. D-E7 Fract. of An Object Changing Impr. Fract. Reducing Mix Nos. . Fractions Drill I Equiv. Fractions . Raising Fractions (37004100) FR-3 Fractions Drill II (37004200). Find Common Denominator Common Fract. (Add & Subt) . Add Fract. and Mix Nos. Word Problems Add (36605800) and Subt. FR-8 . Subtraction of Fract. Comparing Fract. FR-9 . Comparing Fractions Common Fract. (mult and div) Mix Nos to Impr Fract. Chang Mix Nos to Impr (36605900) FR-4 Fract. Word Problems Mult & Div FR-6 . Div. of Fractions Find what part one no . Find Fract. Parts is of another FR-10 . Div. of Fract.

> How to read, write Dec. (36606300)

Work w/ Dec. (367032001)

. Read and Write Decimals

. Find whole When Fract

is known.

Kank Rounding Decimals

эp

- . Add. Decimals
- . Subt. Decimals

Subt of Decimals SG-1

Completed Programs

. Comp Dec.

Compar of Decimals PVR-6

- . Mult Dec.
- . Div. Decimals

Div Signed Nos. D-H-2

- . Mult & Div by 10, 100, 1000
- . Common Fract to Dec.

Fractions to Dec. ST-4 Dec. Equivalents (36636500)

- . Dec. to Common Fract.
- . Mix Fract. w/ Dec.

Using Edd, Subt and Learning percent thru auto repair (37008100)

- . Dec. to Percent
- . Percent to Fract.
- . Fract. to Percent
- . Percent of a number

Ratio, Proportion, Percent and percentage (36703300)

- . Percent a no is of, another
- . Find No when percent is known.
- . Find Square Root

Finding Sq. Roots D-H-4

Powers & Roots using

tables D-H5

. Linear Measure

Introd. Perimeter and area Prob (3 & 4) (37009200)

. Area Measure

Similar Triangles

Circle Basics & Prob. in circum. area (37010300)

Exercise Triangles

Pythagorean THeorem

D-H4-2

Ident & discov. 4 sided figs plus perimeter & area (37009400)

Pyramid Area & Volume (37011100)

Solids, Rectang. Prisms Cu. Vol. (37010200)

The Circle Dia Rad Circum (37010100)

Trapezoid and Triangle Area & Perimeter (37011200)

Triangular Prism Area & vol (37011300)

- . Volume Measure
- . Cap. Liquid
- . Capacity Dry
- . Time
- . Conversion Wts Meas.
- . Compound Nos.
- . Metric System
- . Measure Angles & Area

W.U.T. Metric (36701119)

W.U.T. Temp. (36608219)

Light Year WUT (36607219)

Scientific Notation (3660711)

How to read Sclaes (36604300)

Beg. work w/ equat. (16603100)

Slide Rule (16511100)

Meaning of Equations (36701100)

Binary Numbers (36701300)

Conv. Between No Systems factoring (36609100)

Alg. Fractions (36610100)

Quadratic Equat. (36701200)

Introd to Algebra (36606600)

Alg. Expressions I (36607100

Alg. Expressions II (3660810

Rectangular Coordinaus (37003300)

Brackets Braces and Parenthese STR-7

Proposed Programs	Completed Programs	Shelf Programs	
	Sine, Cosign Thagent	Introd. to Trig. (37003400)	
		Exponential Numbers (16510100)	
		Imaginary and Complex Numbers (36611100)	



The following Didactor films were added to the math library shelf at Galion Middle School as part of the Title III Exemplary Math Program since September 1971.

Code Number	<u>Title</u>	Quantity
16 512 102	Introduction to Magnetism and Electrostatics	1
16 512 103	Ohm's Law - Part I	1
16 603 103	Introduction to Transisters	1
16 604 103	Introduction to Transisters - Part II	1
16 604 203	Ohm's Law - Part II	1
16 606 203	Introduction to Semiconductors	2
16 606 303	Introduction to Semiconductors - Part II	1
16 606 403	Introduction to be internace to its 1211 12	
36 605 200	How to Subtract Simple Numbers - Part II	1
36 605 300	How to Subtract Large Numbers	1
36 606 200	How to Divide Large Numbers	1
36 607 103	Fundamental Concepts of Electricity - Part I	1
36 607 203	Fundamental Concepts of Electricity - Part II	1
36 607 303	Fundamental Concepts of Electricity - Part III	1
36 607 403	Fundamental Concepts of Electricity - Part IV	1
36 608 119	What's Up There! The Moon Man-Made Satellites	1
36 610 200	Exponents & Radicals	2
36 701 114	Grammer Nouns-Common Proper - Number Gender	1
36 701 114	Binary Number	1
36 702 219	What's Up There! The Manufacturing of a Space Mobile	1
36 702 319	What's Up There! What Keeps it Up There?	1.
36 702 313	Introduction to Contact Networks	1
36 703 103	Boolean Algebra - Part I	1
36 707 402	Telling Time	1
	Changing Velocity is Acceleration-Tracking a Satellite	1
36 710 102	What's Up There! More About Time	1
36 710 302	Division Drill	4
37 003 500	Division Drill II	3
37 003 600	Division Dim 11	
A~2	Grouping Numbers - Add	1
AC2	How to Add Rapidly & Accurately	1
AG-1	Combining Signed Number	1
AG-2	Addition of Integers	1
AMDR	Casting Out 9's	1
AMDR 4	Checking Division by Casting Out 9's	1
AMDR 4		
D 1	Doubling Numbers Multiplication	1
D 2	Sine, Cosine, & Tangent	1
DD1	Introducing Division by Grouping Objects	1
DD1B	Division by Repeated Subtract	1
DD1B DD2	Finding Missing Factors - Division	1
DD3	Dividend, Divisor, Quotient	1
7750	—· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	



STATE OF OHIO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION COLUMBUS

KENNETH W. RICHARDS, DIRECTOR (614) 469-4590

GUIDANCE FIELD SERVICES 469-2103

DIVISION OF GUIDANCE AND TESTING

GUIDANCE PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT SERVICES 469-4868

OHIO TESTING SERVICES AND GED TESTING 469-2471

751 NORTHWEST BOULEVARD COLUMBUS OHIO 4321?

January 6, 1972

Section E

Mr. Fred Pigge College of Education Bowling Green State University Bowling Green, Ohio 43403

Dear Mr. Pigge:

As I indicated in our telephone conversation, the eighth grade Ohio Survey Tests in mathematical ability and mathematics achievement for 1967, 1969, and 1971 are exactly the same.

Sincerely yours,

E. Roger Trent Assistant Supervisor

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OHIO TESTING SERVICES

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SECTION E

A COMPARISON OF GALION'S 1967, 1969, AND 1971 EIGHTH

GRADERS ON THE OHIO SURVEY TEST AND MATHEMATICAL PETRICY IN MATHEMATICS

The exact same tests were administered to all three groups of students in the fall of the year. (See Appendix). The 1967 and the 1969 groups were not exposed to any of the innovative practices as was the 1971 group. The 1971 group was exposed for approximately five school months to the exemplary program, from January 1971 to June 1971. The primary purpose of this section is to report the results of testing the hypothesis that the three achievement group means did not differ significantly when the ability scores were held constant by analysis of covariance. Table 1 presents raw data and the summary table for the total groups of students. Tables 2, 3, and 4 deal respectively with the high, average, and low ability students.

It can be observed from data presented in Table 1 that the ability mean for the 1971 students was less than the mean for the 1969 students. It can also be observed that the ability mean for the 1969 students was less than the ability mean for the 1967 students. It can also be observed from data presented in Table 1 that the 1967 group has the highest achievement mean, that the 1969 group had the second highest achievement mean, and that the 1971 had the lowest achievement mean which is 25.1. Taking into consideration that the three groups differed on ability, using the ability scores to predict achievement scores, it can be observed that the adjusted achievement means for the 1967, 1969, and 1971 groups were 27.0,



26.5, and 26.0, respectively. The analysis of covariance summary table shows an F value of 1.72, which has to be judged insignificant. In other words, it was not as high as 3.01 which was the tabled value of F with 2 and 800 degrees of freedom.

It can be observed from data presented in Table 2 that the high ability students for the three years did not differ significantly with respect to the arithmetic achievement means. There were 52, 62, and 70 high ability students for the 67, 69, and 71 years respectively. High ability was defined as having ability scores of 75 and above. Table 2 implies that the achievement means for the three years were 38.17, 36.60, and 35.49. The adjusted means, it can be observed from Table 2, were 37.63, 36.50, and 35.97. The analysis of covariance summary table implies an F of 1.09 which is insignificant. This F would have had to be, as implied in the footnote below Table 2, 3.05 or higher for it to imply a significant difference between the three adjusted means. It can be concluded that as far as high ability students are concerned, there was no significant difference between the three achievement means for the three years involved in this section of the report.

Table 3 is very similar to Table 2, however, Table 3 deals with average ability students only. Average ability was defined as scores of 50 to, but not including, 75. As can be observed from data presented in Table 3, there were 111, 148, and 138 average ability students for the three concerned years. It can also be observed from Table 3 that the achievement means were 26.76, 26.30, and 25.00. The adjusted means can be observed to be 26.59, 26.09, and 25.36. Table 3 also implies another insignificant F ratio. The F was computed to be 1.53 and it would have



had to be 3.02 or higher for a significant difference to be implied among the three adjusted means.

Table 4, like Table 3, presents basic data and the analysis of covariance summary table for a sub group of students. This sub group is classified as the low ability students. Low ability was defined as scores of 49 and below. It can be observed in Table 4 that there were 33 pupils in the 1967 group with scores of 49 and below, 76 in the 1969 group, and 107 in the 1971 group. The unadjusted achievement means as implied in Table 4 were 18.79, 19.01, and 18.36 for the three concerned years. The adjusted means were 18.75, 19.04, and 18.36. Table 4 also presents an insignificant F value of 0.40. This F-value would have had to be 3.04 or higher for a significant difference to be implied.

In summary, it can be concluded that there is no significant difference between the total groups and the various sub groups defined as high ability, average ability, and low ability students for the 1967, 69, and 71 academic years. The data would seem to imply that the ability of the students progressed downward from 1967 on. It can be observed, especially from Table 1 dealing with the total groups of students, that the ability mean scores were 64.3, 60.7, and 58.4 for the three years. Saying it differently, the 1971 students do not seem to have the ability that the 1967 students had, but taking this into consideration, they are achieving as well as the 1967 students.

TABLE 1
BASIC DATA AND ANCOVA SUMMARY TABLE--TOTAL GROUPS OF STUDENTS

		Decision*	**.S.N		
		M.S. F	1.72	 - 	
ANCOVA SUMMARY			57.6	33.4	
ANCOVA		SS	115.3 57.6	26505	
		d£	7	793	
		Source df SS	Between	Within	
nt	Adjusted	×	27.0	26.5	26.0
Achievement	Obtained	s.D.	8.8	8.7	25.1 8.9 ′ 26.0
Ac	Outai	×	28.4 8.8	26.6 8.7	25.1
l ty		S.D.	15.9	16.6	17.0
Ability		×	64.3 15.9	60.7 16.6	58.4 17.0
Z			196	285	316
Group			1961	1969	1971

 $F_{2,800} = 3.01 @.05$

TABLE 2

BASIC DATA AND ANCOVA SUMMARY TABLE--HIGH ABILITY* STUDENTS ONLY

MARY		S. F Decision*	.63) •	
ANCOVA SUMMARY		SS M.S. F	81.30 40.63	180 6694.79 37.19	
		df.	7	180	
		Source	Between	Within	٠
ent	Adjusted	X S.D. X	37.63	36.50	35.97
Achievement	ned	S.D.	5.71	6.55	7.55
Ac	Obtai	×	38.17 5.71	36.60 6.55	35.49 7.55
Ity		S.D.	5.72	4.92	5.21
Ability		×	82.98 5.72	82.16 4.92	81.10 5.21
z			52	62	70
Group			1961	1969	1971

^{*} High Ability--Scores of 75 and above

^{.**} F_{2,180} @ .05 = 3.05

TABLE 3

BASIC DATA AND ANCOVA SUMMARY TABLE -- AVERAGE ABILI'TY * STUDENTS ONLY

		M.S. F Decision*	1 52 N S **		
		ഥ	1 53	1	
UMMARY		M.S.	47.90	31.27	
ANCOVA SUMMARY		SS	95.81 47.90	393 12287.69 31.27	
		d£	2	393	
		Source	Between	Within	
ent	Adjusted	X S.D. X	26.59	26.09	25.36
Achievement	ped	S.D.	6.42	06 9	5.95
Ac	Obtai	×	26.76 6.42	26.30 6 90	25.00 5.95
Lty		S.D.	7.34	7.46	7.26
Ability		×	62.96	63.05 7.46	61.76 7.26
N	f		111	148	138
Group			1961	1969	1971

* Average Ability--Scores of 50 to, but not including, 75.

** F2,393 @ .05 = 3.02

TABLE 4

BASIC DATA AND ANCOVA SUMMARY TABLE--LOW ABILITY* STUDENTS ONLY

		Pecision*	**	•	
		ᄄ	0.40	•	
UMMARY		M.S. F	10.47	26.06	
ANCOVA SUMMARY		SS	20.94 10.47	5524.45	
		d£	7	212	
		Source	Between	Within	
int	~1	×	18.75	19.04	18.36
Achievement	Obtained	X S.D.	3.76	4.64	6.03
Ac	Obtain	×	18.79 3.76	19.01 4.64	18.36 6.03
ity		S.D.	8.62	7.05	6.64
Group N Ability		X S.D.	39.27 8.62	38.91 7.05	39.08 6.64
z			33	9/	107
Group	!		1961	1969	1971

* Low Ability--Scores of 49 and below

** F2,212 @ .05 = 3.0^

<u>F</u>

Copies (4) of observers' reports...(four B.G.S.U. staff members)

The following people made the observations:

- Dr. Irvin Brune
 Protessor of math education
 B.G.S.U.
- 2. Dr. William Kirby A...

 Professor of mathematics

 B.G.S.U.
- 3. Dr. Ralph Martin
 Assistant Professor of math education
 B.G.S.U.
- Dr. Fred L. Pigge
 Director of Rosearch and Services
 B.G.S.U.



OBSERVER'S REPORT GALION MATH PROJECT

OBSERVER'S NAME	DATE
POSITION	
Annurce	

- 1. Check the most appropriate phrase which indicates your reaction as to the students' motivation and interest in learning junior high mathematics. The phrases appear below:
 - A. Approximately 80% or more of the pupils appeared to be engrossed in their work most of the time.
 - B. Between 60% and 75% of the pupils appeared to be interested in the work most of the time.
 - C. Between 35% and 55% of the pupils appeared to be interested in the work most of the time.
 - D. Very few pupils seemed to be truly interested and motivated.

TEAM TEACHING APPROACH	DIDACTOR APPROACH	SELF-CONTAINED CLASS APPROACH
A B	A B	X_A B
x_c D	X_C	c D

Supporting written comments:

Except those working on tests in the team and didactor classes, too many of the students seemed disinterested and poorly motivated.



OBSERVER'S NAME	 DATE
POSITION	
ADDRESS	

- 1. Check the most appropriate phrase which indicates your reaction as to the students' motivation and interest in learning junior high mathematics. The phrases appear below:
 - A. Approximately 80% or more of the pupils appeared to be engrossed in their work most of the time.
 - E. Between 60% and 75% of the pupils appeared to be interested in the work most of the time.
 - C. Between 35% and 55% of the pupils appeared to be interested in the work most of the time.
 - D. Ver: few pupils seemed to be truly interested and motivated.

TEAM TEACHING APPROACH	DIDACTOR APPROACH	SELF-CONTAINED CLASS APPROACH
A C D	A B C D	A B C

Could have been an "off" day for the didactor approach - much test taking and waiting for the results.



OBSERVER'S NAME		 DATE	
POSITION	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
ADDRESS			

- 1. Check the most appropriate phrase which indicates your reaction as to the students' motivation and interest in learning junior high mathematics. The phrases appear below:
 - A. Approximately 80% or more of the pupils appeared to be engrossed in their work most of the time.
 - B. Between 60% and 75% of the pupils appeared to be interested in the work most of the time.
 - C. Between 35% and 55% of the pupils appeared to be interested in the work most of the time.
 - D. Very few pupils seemed to be truly interested and motivated.

TEAM TEACHING APPROACH	DIDACTOR APPROACH	SELF-CONTAINED CLASS APPROACH
A C D	A C D	——————————————————————————————————————

The above ratings hover nearer the lower limit of the B rating.

The genuinely interested people in the team-teaching situation kept the instructor more than busy.

In all three classes some of the pupils, say two of every five, seemed unable to keep their minds on the seatwork they were supposed to do.



- 1. Check the most appropriate phrase which indicates your reaction as to the students' motivation and interest in learning junior high mathematics. The phrases appear below:
 - A. Approximately 80% or more of the pupils appeared to be engrossed in their work most of the time.
 - B. Between 60% and 75% of the pupils appeared to be interested in the work most of the time.
 - C. Between 35% and 55% of the pupils appeared to be interested in the work most of the time.
 - D. Very few pupils seemed to be truly interested and motivated.

TEAM TEACHING APPROACH	DIDACTOR APPROACH	SELF-CONTAINED CLASS APPROACH
A A C D	A A C D	

- 1. In comparison with other elementary, middle, and junior high schools I have visited, the above percentages are quite high. Thus, the letter ratings are not to be construed as grades.
- 2. The classes I observed were:

Team Teaching - 8th Grade
Didactor - 8th Grade
Self-Contained - 7th Grade

I suspect that part of the difference in the above ratings might be attributed to the difference in maturity level between the two grades. It seemed that the eighth graders had more self-discipline. It might be, however, that the team teaching and didac or approaches tend to promote self-discipline more than the self-contained approach does.

- 2. Describe the use of class time.
 - A. Very efficient -- very little waste of time and effort.
 - B. Moderately efficient -- a more efficient use could be made of class time.
 - C. Low efficiency -- a considerable waste of class time.

TEAM TEACHING APPROACH	DIDACTOR APPROACH	SELF-CONTAINED CLASS APPROACH
A <u>X</u> B <u>``</u> C	A 	<u>X_A</u> B

b

This is a difficult item to judge because efficiency of use of class time really should be measured in terms of accomplishment rather than as indicated above. For the relatively small time we spent in the classrooms, this item seems to aim at the same thing as item #1 on the first page.

- 2. Describe the use of class time.
 - A. Very efficient -- very little waste of time and effort.
 - B. Moderately efficient -- a more efficient use could be made of class time.
 - C. Low efficiency -- a considerable waste of class time.

TEAM TEACHING	DIDACTOR	SELF-CONTAINED
APFKOACH	APPROACH	CLASS APPROACH
1	•	
<u> </u>	A	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	X B	<u>b</u>
C	c	c

I will be interested in going back in a few weeks and checking these opinions in more detail.

- 2. Describe the use of class time.
 - A. Very efficient -- very litcle waste of time and effort.
 - B. Moderately efficient -- a more efficient use could be made of class time.
 - C. Low efficiency -- a considerable waste of class time.

TEAM TEACHING APPROACH	DIDACTOR APPROACH	SELF-CONTAINED CLASS APPROACH
A B C	А С	A C

In the team approach the workers plied both teachers with numerous questions. The takers of tests worked as pairs (or triples) instead of individually. About one in five did not work.

In the didactor approach the contrast between individual work (more than half of the machines were idle) and lecture (how to do calculations) was a bit ironic. Most pupils chose the lecture.

In the self-contained approach, the new development went smoothly, but the group discoveries got lost in the pupils' socializing in about three fourths of the small groups.

- 2. Describe the use of class time.
 - A. Very efficient -- very little waste of time and effort.
 - B. Moderately efficient -- a more efficient was could be made of class time.
 - C. Low efficiency -- a considerable waste of class time.

TEAM TEACHING APPROACH	DIDACTOR APPROACH	SELF-CONTAINED CLASS APPROACH
A X B C	—A B 	A C

Much of the material being used in the didact, room tended to promote rote learning as opposed to learning with meaning. I feel that student time could be more profitably spent in learning concepts and principles of mathematics. In all three classrooms, more time should be devoted to problem-solving activities.

- 3. Describe the use of teacaing materials and equipment.
 - A. Excellent
 - B. Good
 - C. Average
 - D. Below average
 - E. Poor

TEAM TEACHING APPROACH	DIDACTOR APPROACH	SELF-CONTAINED CLASS APPROACH
A B C D E	A B C E	A X B C D E

Didacior: 8th graders made little use of the didactors; the 7th graders were taking a test but indicated much better utilization of the machines.

Team-Teaching: Those students who were applying themselves were using the units prepared by the instructors (and some were taking unit achievement tests which were also prepared by the instructor).

Self-Contained: These students were working from a commercial text.

3.	Describe	the	use	of	teaching	materials	and	equipmenc.
----	----------	-----	-----	----	----------	-----------	-----	------------

- A. Excellent
- B. Good
- C. Average
- D. Below average
- E. Poor

TEAM TEACHING APPROACH	DIDACTOR APPROACH	SELF-CONTAINED CLASS APPROACH
A	A	A
B	B	B
C	C	C
D	D	D
E	E	E

- 3. Describe the use of teaching materials and equipment.
 - A. Excellent
 - B. Good
 - C. Average
 - D. Below average
 - E. Poor

TEAM TEACHING APPROACH	DIDACTOR APPROACH	SELF-CONTAINED CLASS APPROACH
A B XC D E	A C D E	_X_A B C D E

In the team teaching there seemed to be plenty of drill sheets, but not enough materials to encourage pupils to want to learn mathematics. At least it was dry drill that nearly all were doing.

In the didactor classes the pupils appeared to have tired of the drills on the films. Various progress charts seemed to have lost their power to motivate further work with the programs.

In the self-contained class the opportunity to use appropriate drawing and measuring tools was apparent, but somehow the pupils (in a class where boys outnumbered the girls) feigned participation only when the teacher was nearby.



- 3. Describe the use of teaching materials and equipment.
 - A. Excellent
 - B. Good
 - C. Average
 - D. Below average
 - E. Poor

TEAM TEACHING APPROACH	DIDACTOR APPROACH	SELF-CONTAINED CLASS APPROACH
A	A	A
C	B	C
D	D	D
E	E	E

In both the team teaching and the self-contained classroom, the students had "enrichment" material. Very few students used these materials during the period of observation.

It would be helpful if all rooms were equipped with materials designed to stimulate thinking and promote problem-solving ability and teachers would make an effort to encourage students to use them.

- 4. How did the teaching method meet, in your subjective opinion, individual differences?
 - A. The needs of nearly all pupils were met.
 - B. The needs of approximately 3/4 of the pupils were met.
 - C. The needs of approximately 1/2 of the pupils were met.
 - D. The needs of less than 1/2 of the pupils were met.

TEAM TEACHING APPROACH	DIDACTOR APPROACH	SELF-CONTAINED CLASS APPROACH
A	A	A
B	B	B
C	C	C
D	D	D

Self-Contained: Does not have the flexibility of the others, although there was a group of five working separately from the others in one class.

Didactor and Team-Teaching: These have the potential to accommodate individual differences better than self-contained. So many students seemed not to be using their time well, however, that these approaches might better be limited to those who display some sense of self-discipline. Both types of approaches showed a wode range of student achievement (in the records of the instructor) that would be difficult to provide for in a self-contained classroom.

- 4. How did the teaching method meet, in your subjective opinion, individual differences?
 - A. The needs of nearly all pupils were met.
 - B. The needs of approximately 3/4 of the pupils were met.
 - C. The needs of approximately 1/2 of the pupils were met.
 - ${\tt D.}$ The needs of less than 1/2 of the pupils were met.

TEAM TEACHING APPROACH	DIDACTOR APPROACH	SELF-CONTAINED CLASS APPROACH
A	A	A
B	B	x_B
C	C	c
D	D	D

- 4. How did the teaching method meet, in your subjective opinion, individual differences?
 - A. The needs of nearly all pupils were met.
 - B. The needs of approximately 3/4 of the pupils were met.
 - C. The needs of approximately 1/2 of the pupils were met.
 - D. The needs of less than 1/2 of the pupils were met.

TEAM TEACHING APPROACH	DIDACTOR APPROACH	SELF-CONTAINED CLASS APPROACH
A B C D	A B C D	

All three methods failed to handle individual differences as one would expect them to do in an experiment designed to help individuals. It seemed that most pupils on this day were tired on the didactors, unwilling to work diligently on the team teaching worksheets, and uninspired to make the self-contained discoveries that the teachers seemingly had prepared them to do. The sheer weight of numbers in the didactor and team-teaching sections appeared to militate against the teachers' achieving what they were striving to do - encourage all pupils to do their best in learning mathematical skills.



- 4. How did the teaching, method meet, in your subjective opinion, individual differences?
 - A. The needs of nearly all pupils were met.
 - B. The needs of approximately 3/4 of the pupils were met.
 - C. The needs of approximately 1/2 of the pupils were met.
 - D. The needs of less than 1/2 of the pupils were met.

TEAM TEACHING APPROACH	DIDACTOR APPROACH	SELF-CONTAINED CLASS APPROACH	
A C D	A C D	A X_B X_C D	

The above ratings refer to how well the <u>methods</u> meet the need of the students. I have already expressed my reservations about the <u>content</u>.

In all three classrooms, there were provisions made for above average students. By allowing students to advance at a slower pace, the team teaching and didactor approaches made provisions for slower students.

5. What evidence of effective and conscientious teacher planning (as well as cooperative project planning) did you observe?
(Perhaps you will need to separate the two in your written comments below.)

The two less orthodox approaches require considerable teacher effort in preparing materials. As noted earlier, the self-contained class had five students working ahead of the others, seemingly without much teacher direction and yet they worked interestedly.

6. In a capsule statement, what is your personal reaction to the project and its activities?

The idea of the project is admirable. It is perhaps unfortunate that expectations of students achievement were set rather low. There seemed to be little in the students' work not normally accomplished by the end of grade six. The materials mught well have benefitted from a more contemporary approach with more attention to the "ways" and to structure.



4

5. What evidence of effective and conscientious teacher planning (as well as cooperative project planning) did you observe?

(Perhaps you will need to separate the two in your written comments below.)

Much evidence of teachers planning for their own students -- did not detect, to any great extent, cooperative methods wide planning efforts.

6. In a capsule statement, what is your personal reaction to the project and its activities?

Team teaching and self-contained, sticking to original plans -- "newness" and "machine metivation" tend to be wearing off in didactor approach.



5. What evidence of effective and conscientious teacher planning (as well as cooperative project planning) did you observe?

(Perhaps you will need to separate the two in your written comments below.)

In all three situations, the teachers probably had worked hard to prepare an abundance of drill materials. All worked untiringly, moreover, to help pupils who followed the plans and encountered difficulties en route. The self-contained situation provided more flexible, day-by-day planning, which the teacher did. All teachers seemed to be conscientious.

Evidence of cooperative project planning did not abound. The situation was more like three quite separate projects, each aiming in its own way, to teach items best suited to its style.

6. In a capsule statement, what is your personal reaction to the project and its activities?

The project and its activities will probably improve pupils' skills. From the outset it has appeared that the teachers see their task as helping their pupils to perform numerous computing tasks. Why the operations work and when to use the operations receive much less emphasis than how to operate. Whether the pupils will learn how to learn mathematical reasoning and applications to problem solving seems to be an unresolved question.



5. What evidence of effective and conscientious teacher planning (as well as cooperative project planning) did you observe. (Perhaps you will need to separate the two in your written comments below.)

In the team teaching and didactor rooms, a great deal of planning had to be done prior to the start of the school year. There was little evidence (and probably little need) of daily planning beyond the initial preparation of materials.

In the self-contained room, the daily lesson seemed to be well-planned.

6. In a capsule statement, what is your personal reaction to the project and its activities?

The project seems to be progressing well in that the goals, as outlined in the brochure, are being met. These goals, however, relate mainly to skill development. I would prefer to see more done with problem-solving activities.



G. Summary of data presented in chapter 2

Chapter 2 consisted of bits and pieces of information - - the purpose of which was to give the reader an overview of the problems, successes, productions, etc. related to the project. Its purpose also was to present data which verified that the staff lived up to process expectations as so stated in the project proposal.

In summary, the evaluators would like to state that the teachers and staff met the process objectives as stated in the original proposal in a quite satisfactory manner.

The basis for the above statement is from an assimilation of data from various sources, among which were the following:

- Materials presented in chapter 2, Sections A, B, C, D, and F of this report.
- On-site classroom visitations, observations, and pupil-staff interviews by the evaluators (noted in section F).
- 3. Various staff-consultant conferences and seminars.
- 4. Relayed reports of positive reactions from parents.

Chapter 2 more-or-less summarizes the processes--Chapter 3 will deal with the product evaluation.



CHAPTER 3

PRESENTATION OF THE FINDINGS

Introduction

This chapter is divided into several sections, namely

- 1. Analysis of Intelligence Quotients for Grades 7 and 8(ANOV)
- 2. Whole Group Analyses (ANCOVA--grades 7 & 8) of the
 - a. Stanford Arithmetic Test
 - b. Stanford Reading Test
 - c. Various Attitude Scales
 - 1. Test A Toward Arithmetic
 - 2. Test A Toward Teaching Machines
 - 3. Test A Toward Future Math Courses
 - 4. Test B (Dutton) Toward Arithmetic
 - d. Project Test
 - e. Item Analysis for Project Tests
- 3. Analyses (ANOCOVA) by I.Q. Levels for grades 7 & 8
 - a. Stanford Arithmetic Test
 - b. Project Test
- 4. Analyses (ANCOVA) by Reading Level for grades 7 & 8
 - a. Stanford Arithmetic Test
 - b. Project Test
- 5. Analyses (ANCOVA) by Social-Economic-Standing for grades 7 & 8 $\,$
 - a. Stanford Arithmetic Test
 - b. Project Test
- 6. Analyses (ANCOVA) by Attitude Levels for grades 7 & 8
 - a. Stanford Arithmetic Test



- b. Project Test
- 7. Status Report of the students' grade equivalents at end of 1971-72 school year in arithmetic and reading
- 8. Summary of the Findings

The findings will be presented in the same order as indicated above. The major findings will be presented in table form--succinct narratives will then be attached to each table.

1. ANALYSIS OF INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENTS FOR GRADES 7 & 8 (ANOV)

Table 1 (top) shows that mean I.Q.'s for the three sections of the 7th grade students were 102.84, 103.75, and 104.98. The F-ratio of 0.79 implies that the three means did not differ significantly. The same conclusion may be stated regarding the mean I.Q.'s for the 8th graders. Table 1 more-or-less implies that the various within grade-level classes were equivalent in regards to intelligence. Even though the classes differed numerically in I.Q., the major analyses held pretest scores constant—this damped whatever I.Q. differences actually existed.

It may be stated that the students in the three approaches were equivalent in regards to I.Q. The between approaches achievement differences that might have existed at the beginning of the year were equalized by a statistical technique called analysis of covariance (ANCOVA). Thus, the two main contributors to achievement (intelligence and academic background) were taken into account.



TABLE 1

BASIC DATA AND ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE SUMMARY TABLE

Intelligence Quotients

Seventh Grade

	Decision		
y Table	[±4	0.70	
Analysis of Variance Summary Table	MS	113.00	
is of Varia	SS	226 44305	
Analys	df	2 309 311	
	Source	Bet. Within Total	
	S.D.	12.18 11.39 12.42	
Data	Means	102.84 103.75 104.98	
Basic Data	z	111 112 89	
	Group	3 5 1	

Eighth Grade

Decision	N.S.	
Į.	0.22	
 MS	43.00	
SS	86	
df	2 302 304	
Source	Bet. Within Total	
S.D.	15.26 13.63 12.04	
Means	104.35 104.10 103.06	
'2	113 110 82	
Group*	351	

* 1--Team Teaching Approach

2--Didactor Approach

3--Self-Cortained Approach

2. WHOLE GROUP ANALYSES

A. Stanford Arithmetic Test

Table 2 presents data related to the computations section of the Stanford Arithmetic Test. The top of the page presents basic data and the ANCOVA summary table for the seventh grade. The bottom of the page presents similar data for grade 8.

For the benefit of the reader, a more thorough discussion will be presented for Table 2 than for the tables that follow.

The reader may examine and read the subsequent tables in much the same manner as Table 2.

The top of Table 2 implies that 106 team-teaching students were pretested as well as posttested--that their pretest mean was 13.06 raw score points and the obtained posttest mean was 17.27. For the 110 didactor students, their pretest mean was 14.38 and the posttest mean was 17.67. For the 87 self-contained students, the pretest mean was 13.99 and their posttest mean was 19.64. It would have been unfair just to analyze the obtained posttest scores -- the reader can readily observe that the three groups of students did not start the year with equal achievement levels (differing means of 13.06, 14.38, and 13.99). These pretest differences were taken into account with the ANCOVA analysis. The observed mechanics of applying the technique raised the posttest mean of the "least" prepared group (Group 1-from 1,.27 to 17.85; lowered the mean of the "best" prepared group (Group 2--from 17.67 to 17.22) and lowered the mean of the third group because its pretest mean was closer to the "best" than it was the "least" prepared (from 19.64 to 19.50).



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TABLE 2
BASIC DATA AND ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE SUMMARY TABLE

Stanford Arithmetic -- Computations

(pretest, September; posttest, May

Seventh Grade

X TABLE	F Decision		5.44 Sig. - p <.01	$\overline{x}_3 > \overline{x}_1$ $\overline{x}_3 > \overline{x}_2$
ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE SUMMARY TABLE	MS	130.69	24.02	
OF COVARI	SS	261	7181	
ANALYSIS	d£	2	299	301
•	Source	Between	Witnin	Total
	Adj. Posttest Means	17.86	17.22	19.50
BASIC DATA	Means Post	17.27	17.67	19.64
BAS	Obtained Means Pre Post	13.06 17.27	14.38 17.67	13.99 19.64
	×	106	110	87
	Group*	1	2	ဧ

Eighth Grade

			9	9	
	Decision	2	N. S.		
Y TABLE	[24	ì	47.0		
ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE SUMMARY TABLE	MS	6.50	26.65		
OF COVARIA	SS	13.00	7674.65 26.65		
MALYSIS	<u>df</u>	2	288	290	
7	Source	Between	Within	Total	
	Adj. Posttest Means	22.53	22.10	. 22,55	
BASIC DATA	Means	22.91	21.93	22.27	
BASI	Obtained Means Pre Post	21.33 22.91	20.62 21.93	20.47 22.27	
	z	107	107	78	
	Group*	1	2	က	

* 1--Team Teaching Approach 2--Didact

2---Didactor Approach

The statistical analysis was done on the adjusted scores.

An F-table (a table based on probability and found in most statistics textbooks) implies that an obtained F-ratio of 3.03 with 2 and 300 degrees of freedom would be significant at the .05 level of confidence. This implies that if our F-ratio would have been 3.03 or higher, we could have concluded that there was a significant difference somewhere between our adjusted posttest means. (Three possible places for significant differences—between 1 and 2, between 1 and 3, and between 2 and 3.) Please note that an F-ratio of 3.03 is at the 5% level of confidence—this implies that we are running a 5% chance of concluding that a significant difference exists when in fact it does not—the illusion could arise mainly from sampling error (let's say 4 or 5 of the "best" students were absent either pre or post) and from errors of measurement (test not really measuring what the children know).

For the present table, the obtained F-ratio was higher than the tabled value--5.44 compared to 3.03. The F-ratio of 5.44 certainly implies a significant difference somewhere between the adjusted posttest means--in fact, it is significant beyond the 1% level. In this case, the probability of saying a significant difference exists when in fact it does not is less than 1% (p<.01).

When an F-ratio implies a significant difference (always "Sig" under Decision), we need to apply additional tests to determine which pairs of means differ significantly. For Table 2, it was found that the adjusted mean for Group 3 (\overline{X}_3) was significantly larger than the adjusted means of group 2 as well as group 3.



There was not a difference between the means of groups 1 and 2.

This finding is noted under the obtained F-ratio.

For the interested reader, the ex-post-facto tests (after a significant F) are those derived by Scheffé and tested at the .10 level.

If a table under the heading Decision should have "N.S.", this implies that a non-significant difference existed between the three adjusted means. An example of this is at the bottom of Table 2—the F-ratio of 0.24 implies that there was not a significant difference between the three eighth-grade means of 22.53, 22.10, and 22.55.

In summary, Table 2 implied that the seventh grade selfcontained children had a significantly larger mean on the computational section of the Stanford Arithmetic test than did the other
two groups of seventh graders. There was not a significant difference between the adjusted means of eighth grade sections.

Table 3 presents findings in a similar manner to Table 2; however, Table 3 refers to the concepts section of the Stanford Arithmetic Test. The top of Table 3 implies that there is a significant difference between the means of the various groups. It can be observed from Table 3 that the mean of the third group is significantly larger than the mean of the second group, also that the mean of the third group is significantly larger than the mean of the first group. Thus, it may be concluded that the mean of 21.74 was found to be significantly larger than the means of 19.11 and 19.33. A Significant difference was not found between 19.11



TABLE 3
BASIC DATA AND ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE SUMMARY TABLE

Stanford Arithmetic -- Concepts (pretest, September; posttest, May)

Seventh Grade

ABLE	F Decision		8.05 Sig. p <.01	$\overline{x}_3 > \overline{x}_2$ $\overline{x}_3 > \overline{x}_1$	
ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE SUMMARY TABLE	MS	198.01	24.60		
OF COVARIA	SS	396	7356		
ANALYSIS	ᆔ	2	299	301	
,	Source	Between	Within	Total	
	Adj. Posttest Means	19.33	19.11	21.74	
BASIC DATA	i Means Post	19.26	19.11	21.83	
BASI	Obtained Means Pre Post	106 14.09 19.26	11.0 14.17 19.11	87 14.29 21.83	
	Z	106	110	87	
	Group*	H	2	3	

Eighth Grade

	Decision	0		02	
TABLE	[±4	0	76.0		
ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE SUMMARY TABLE	MS	12.29	21.57		
OF COVARIA	SS	24.57	288 6211		
NALYSIS	df	2	288	290	
Ą	Source	Between	Within	Total	
·	Adj. Posttest Means	21.87	22.39	21.71	
BASIC DATA	d Means Post	22.13	21.91	22.01	
BASI	Obtained Means Pre Post	19.36 22.13	107 18.47 21.91	78 19.40 22.01	
	z	107	107	78	
	Group*	H	2	3	

* 1--Team Teaching Approach 2--Didactor Approach

103

and 19.33. The bottom section of Table 3 presents findings related to the eighth grade. As can be noted in that section of the table, the F-ratio of 0.57 implies that there were no significant differences between the adjusted posttest means for the eighth graders.

Table 4 presents basic data and the analusis of covariance summary table for the applications section of the Stanford Arithmetic Test for the two grade levels. The top part of Table 4 implies that a significant difference was found somewhere between the three adjusted posttest means. Ex-post-facto analyses implied that the mean of the third group was significantly larger than the mean of the second group. It was also found that the mean of the third group was significantly larger than the mean of the first group. Saying ir differently, no significant differences were found between groups 1 and 2, however, the mean of the third group was significantly larger than either mean of the other two groups. The bottom of Table 4 implies that there were no significant differences between the adjusted posttest means for the three groups of 8th graders. It might be concluded that each approach was equally effective for the 8th graders for this section of the Stanford Test.

Table 5 presents an analysis for the total scores of the Stanford Arithmetic Test. The total score is merely the sum of the computation section, the concept section, and the application section. The top part of Table 5 implies that there was a significant difference for the 7th grade groups. It was found by later analyses that the mean of the 3rd group was significantly larger than the



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TABLE 4

BASIC DATA AND ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE SUMMARY TABLE

Stanford Arithmetic -- Applications

(pretest, September; posttest, May)

Seventh Grade

Y TABLE	F Decision		5.32 51g. - p <.01	$\overline{x}_3 > \overline{x}_2 \qquad \overline{x}_3 > \overline{x}_1$
ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE SUMMARY TABLE	MS	77.24	14.51	
OF COVARI	SS	154	4339	
ANALYSIS	d£	2	299	301
·	Source	Between	Within	Total
	Adj. Posttest Means	14.33	13.78	15,55
BASIC DATA	1 Means Post	13.85	14.28	15.49
BAS]	Obtained Means Pre Post	106 12.33 13.85	110 13.95 14.28	87 13.03 15.49
	Z	106	110	87
	Group*	1	2	ო

Eighth Grade

	Decision	2		04	
TABLE	□ 1	C	0.12		
ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE SUMMARY TABLE	MS	2.11	17.90		
OF COVARIAN	SS	4.22	5155		
NALYSIS	₫Ē	2	288 5155	290	
Ą	Source	Between	Within	Total	
	Adj. Posttest Means	15.86	16.11	16.09	
BASIC DATA	Means Post	15.89	16.22	15.90	
BASI	Obtained Means Pre Post	15.31 15.89	107 15.42 16.22	78 14.99 15.90	
	Z	107	107	78	
	Group*	п	2	က	

* 1--Team Teaching Approach 2--Didac

2--Didactor Approach

Approach 3--Self-Contained Approach

BASIC DATA AND ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE SUMMARY TABLE TABLE 5

(pretest, September; posttest, May)

Stanford Arithmetic -- Total

Seventh Grade

7 TABLE	F Decision		13.11 31g.	$\overline{x}_3 > \overline{x}_2 \overline{x}_3 > \overline{x}_1$
ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE SUMMARY TABLE	MS	1219.00	92.95	
OF COVARI	SS	2438	27793	
ANALYSIS	d£	2	299	301
·	Source	Between	Within	Total
	Adj. Posttest Means	51.85	49.80	56.78
BASIC DATA	Means	50,39	51.06	56.97
BASI	Obtained Means Pre Post	39.48 50.39	110 42,50 51.06	87 41.31 56.97
	z	106	110	87
	Group*	Т	2	3

Eighth Grade

			. 10	5
	Decision	ن چ	N.O.	
Y TABLE	F4	90	00.0	
ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE SUMMARY TABLE	MS	5.91	99.70	
OF COVARIA	SS	11.81	28712	
ANALYSIS	d£	2	288	290
7	Source	Between	Within	Total
	Adj. Posttest Means	60.14	60.60	60.50
BASIC DATA	Means	60,93	90.09	60.18
BASI	Obtained Means Pre Post	55.99 60.93	107 54,50 60.06	78 54,74 60.18
	z	107	107	78
	Group*	1	2	က

* 1--Team Teaching Approach

2--Didactor Approach

mean of the 2nd group and also that the mean of the 3rd group was significantly larger than the mean of the 1st group. A significant difference was not found between the means of groups 1 and 2. The bottom part of Table 5 implies that no significant differences were to be found among the 3 means of the eighth grade.

B. Stanford Reading Test.

Table 6 presents the Basic Data and Analysis of Covariance

Summary Table for grades 7 and 8 for the Stanford Reading Test.

The top part of the table (for the 7th grade) presents an F-ratio of 0.63. This implies that there was not a significant difference between the three adjusted posttest means for the 7th grade. The bottom part of Table 6 presents an F-ratio of 0.09 for the eighth grade groups. This likewise was a non-significant F and it implies that there was not a significant difference between the adjusted posttest reading means for the 8th grade.

Data in this table may be interpreted to imply that the three approaches to teaching arithmetic affected reading in an equivalent manner. Saying it in a different way, the different approaches to teaching arithmetic did not seem to affect reading achievement.

C. Various Attitude Scales

Two basic attitude forms were given to the students in a pre/post fashion. Appendix 1 presents the attitude forms in question. The first attitude form consisted of 12 questions labeled a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, 1. The students answers to question c, d, e,



TABLE 6 BASIC DATA AND ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE SUMMARY TABLE

Stanford Reading Test

(pretest, September; posttest, May)

Seventh Grade

ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE SUMMARY TABLE	Source df SS MS F Decision		Within 300 16681 55.60	Total 302
	Adj. Posttest Means	32.69	33.80	33.03
BASIC DATA	Obtained Means Pre Post	31.81	33.75	34.17
	Obtained Pre	24.81 31.81	110 25.95 33.75	87 27.56 34.17
	z	107	110	87
	Group*	-	2	ന

Eighth Grade

	Decision	!	s.	L 0 7	
Y TABLE	[±4	;	0.09	1	
ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE SUMMARY TABLE	MS	5.15	59.95		Acceptance of the second secon
OF COVARIA	SS	10.30	17264		
ANALYSIS	₫£	2	288.	290	
	Source	Between	Within	Total	
	Adj. Posttest Means	38,38	38.03	37.95	
BASIC DATA	Means	38.61	37.59	38.25	
BASI	Obtained Means Pre Post	34.73 38.61	33.74 37.59	77 34.83 38.25	
	z	108	107	77	
	Group*	1	2	3	

* 1--Team Teaching Approach

2--Didactor Approach

and f were added together to give the students a total score for these four sections. Table 7 presents the Basic Data and Analysis of Covariance Summary Table for these Attitude Scores. It can be observed very quickly that no significant differences were found for the three groups of seventh graders and the three groups of 8th graders for these attitude scores.

Question "h" asked the students to respond to the question "working with Teaching machines is?" Table 8 presents the analyses of these scores. It may be observed in Table 8 that the 7th graders did not differ significantly on their answers to this question. In other words the means of groups 1, 2, and 3 are to be considered approximately equal; they do not differ significantly in any case. The bottom of Table 8 implies that the 8th graders answered this question differently. The F-ratio of 5.66 implies that there was a significantly difference somewhere between groups 1, 2, and 3. Later analyses found that the first mear or the mean of the first group as significantly larger than the mean of the second group and that the mean of the third group was significantly larger than the mean of the second group. (The higher the mean the more positive the score.) This implied that the didactor group did not appreciate working with teaching machines as much as the team teaching group or the self-contained group. It should be mentioned here, however, that groups 1 and 3 had very little experience working with machines. It is interesting to note that all means for the 8th grade are numerically smaller than the means for the 7th grade. The implication of this is not readily apparent. Perhaps it has



TABLE 7
BASIC DATA AND ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE SUMMARY TABLE

Attitude Toward Arithmetic

Questions C + D + E + F (First Attitude Form)

Seventh Grade

		BAS	BASIC DATA		7	ANALYSIS	S OF COVARI	ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE SUMMARY TABLE	TABLE	
Group*	z	Obtaine Pre	Obtained Means Pre Post	Adj. Posttest Means	Source	₫Ĕ	SS	MS	£4	Decision
	104	104 134,13 134,86	134,86	135.01	Between	2	301	150.59	33	(1) 2
	105	105 140.92 133.19	133,19	132.60	Within	291	131112	450.56		
	86	86 130.60 133.19	133.19	133.73	Total	293			,	

Eighth Grade

1			109	9	1
	Decision	<i>u</i>			
7 TABLE	ᄄ	ינפ ר		1	
ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE SUMMARY TABLE	MS	490.78	358.87		
OF COVARI	SS	981	94741		
ANALYSIS	₹P	2	264	266	
	Source	Between	Within	Total	
	Adj. Posttest Means	124.21	124 92	128.86	
BASIC DATA	d Means Post	125.85	124.16	127.72	
BAS	Obtained Means Pre Post	131,51 125.85	101 127.61 124.16	71 126.99 127.72	
	z	96	101	71	
	Group*	 i	2	ຕ່	

^{* 1--}Team Teaching Approach 2--Dic

²⁻⁻Didactor Approach

oach 3--Self-Contained Approach

TABLE 8
BASIC DATA AND ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE SUMMARY TABLE

Attitudes Toward Teaching Machines

Seventh Grade

		BAS	BASIC DATA			MALYSIS	OF COVARI	ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE SUMMARY TABLE	Y TABLE	
Group*	z	Obtaine Pre	Obtained Means Pre Post	Adj. Posttest Means	Source	뜅	SS	MS	[24	Decision
н	104	31.67	30.47	30.91	Between	2	121.29	60.64	,	;
2	105	37.21	32.71	31.97	Within	291	15982.81	54.92	1.10	N. O.
က	98	32,01	76.62	30,33	Total	293			1	
					Eighth Grade	de				
		BAS	BASIC DATA			ANALYSIS	OF COVARI	ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE SUMMARY TABLE	Y TABLE	
Group*	z	Obtaine Pre	Obtained Means Pre Post	Adj, Posttest Means	Source	d£	SS	MS	ᄄ	Decision
	96	29.06	28.63	28.76	Between	2	732	365.98) 1	, ,,
2	101	30.33	25.69	25.26	Within	264	17063	64.63	00.5	11 · 876
т	7.1	28.37	28.14	28.58	Total	266			$\overline{x}_1 > \overline{x}_2$	$\overline{x}_1 > \frac{r}{x_2}$ $\overline{x}_3 > \overline{x}_2$ \odot

* 1--Team Teaching Approach

2--Didactor Approach

to do with the age of the students. Perhaps machines are more appropriate for the younger student than they are for the older. However, before concluding that this is really so, additional data should be gathered and analyzed.

The last question on the attitude form, question 1 had to do with "what are your feelings concerning high school mathematics?"

Table 9 presents basic data and the analyses of the students scores to this question. The top part of Table 9 implies that the three groups of 7th graders did not answer the question significantly different from each other. The bottom part of the table shows that the 8th graders did not answer the question significantly different either. It may be concluded that as far as looking forward to taking high school mathematics courses, there is not a significant difference between the three approaches.

The last page in Appendix I presents another attitude form. In the field of arithmetic literature this form would be noted as the Dutton Attitude Test Toward Arithmetic. Table 10 presents the Basic Data and Analysis of Covariance Summary Table for the Dutton Arithmetic Attitude Test. The Lop part of Table 10 presents the findings related to 7th grade and as before the bottom part presents findings for the 8th grade. The F-ratios of 0.79 and 0.77 respectively imply that the 7th grade groups did not differ significantly with the responses on this attitude form and the 8th grade groups did not differ significantly with their answers to this form. It should be mentioned also that the 7th grade attitudes were somewhat higher than the 8th grade attitudes.



BASIC DATA AND ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE SUMMARY TABLE TABLE 9

Attitudes Toward Future Math Courses

Seventh Grade

		BAS	BASIC DATA		7	ANALYSIS	ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE SUMMARY TABLE	ANCE SUMMAF	X TABLE	
Group	×	Obtained Means Pre Post	d Means Post	Adj. Posttest Means	Source	df	SS	MS	स	Decision
П	104	32.00	31,38	31.34	Between	2	130.22	65.11		0 2
2	105	32, 13	32.75	32.67	Within	291	14034	48.23	. d	.0.4
က	86	31.50	32,65	32,80	Total	293				
					Eighth Grade	de	5			
		BAS	BASIC DATA		-	ANALYSI	ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE SUMMARY TABLE	ANCE SUMMAI	RY TABLE	
Group*	z	Obtaine Pre	Obtained Means Pre Post	Adj. Posttest Means	Source	df.	SS	MS	[±4	Decision
1	96	31.40	32.00	31.99	Between	2	16.18	8.09	-	υ 2
2	101	31,48	32.58	32.54	Withia	264	10455	39,60	07.0	
က	71	31,15	32.34	32 - 42	Total	266			ļ	.2

* 1--Team TearLing Approach

2--Didactor Approach

TABLE 10 . BASIC DATA AND ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE SUMMARY TABLE

Dut' 1 Arithmetic Attitude Test

Seventh Grade

		BAS]	BASIC DATA		7	ANALYSIS	OF COVARI	ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE SUMMARY TABLE	Y TABLE	
Group*	z	Obtained Means Pre Post	1 Means Post	Adj. Posttest Means	Source	df	SS	MS	נבי	Decision
ri	104	85.57	84.66	84,66	Between	2	417.44	208.72	0,00	. u
2	105	84.64	85,61	85.96	Witiin	291	76684	263,52		
3	98	86.70	88.07	87.64	Total	293			1	
					Eighth Grade	de				
		BAS	BASIC DATA			ANALYSIS	OF COVARI	ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE SUMMARY TABLE	Y TABLE	
Group*	×	Obtained Means Pre Post	d Means Post	Adj. Posttest Means	Source	₫Ĕ	SS	MS	ſΞŧ	Decision
н	96	83.54	82.92	82.56	Between	2	252	126.07	72 0	v 2
2	101	82.52	81.74	82 - 06	Within	264	43131	163.38		113
က	71	82.97	84.42	84.45	Total	266				

* 1--Team Teaching Approach

2--Didactor Approach

coach 3--Self-Contained Approach

D. Project Tests

A Project Test was devised and administered on two occasions. The first test was given in the month of January and the second and last test was given around May 1. The project test is presented in Appendix 2 and consists of three different booklets. The test was devised in much the same manner as the Stanford Arithmetic Test. Booklet A of the Project Test presented 30 questions related to Arithmetic Concepts, Booklet B presented 30 questions related to Arithmetic Computations, and Booklet C presented 20 questions related to Arithmetic Application.

Table 11 presents the Basic Data and Summary Table for Section A of the Project Test. This would be 30 questions dealing with Arithmetic Concepts. It can be noted from the top of Table 11 that there was a significant difference somewhere between the means of groups 1, 2, and 3, for the 7th grade. Later analyses implied that the mean of the third group was significantly larger than the mean of the second group. It was also found that the mean of the third group was significantly larger than the third group was significantly larger than the mean of the first group. The bottom part of Table 11 implies that no significant differences were found between and among the three groups of 8th graders.

Table 12, in a similar manner to Table 11, presents the Basic Data and Summary Table for Section B of the Project Test. This was 30 (uestions related to Arithmetic Computations. The top part of Table 12 implies that a significant difference did not exist between the three adjusted posttest means for the 7th grade.



BASIC DATA AND ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE SUMMARY TABLE TABLE 11

Section A -- Project Test

Criterion -- May test; Covariate -- January test

Seventh Grade

X TABLE	F Decision		3.48 51g. p < .05	$\overline{x}_3 > \overline{x}_2$ $\overline{x}_3 > \overline{x}_1$	
NCE SUMMAI	MS	35.70	10.27		
ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE SUMMARY TABLE	SS	71.40 35.70	2968.45 10.27		
ANALYSIS	df	2	289	291	
ř	Source	Between	Within	Total	
	Adj. Posttest Means	17.59	17,59	18.69	
BASIC DATA	Means Post	16.90	17.96	19.11	
BASI	Obtained Means Pre Post	15.29 16.90	104 16.65 17.96	16.72 19.11	
	z	106	104	83	
	Group*	7	2	3	

Eighth Grade

	Decision			5	
TABLE	Ħ	c c	0.10		
ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE SUMMARY TABLE	MS	2.62 1.31	12.74		
OF COVARIA	SS	2.62	277 3530		
ANALYSIS	d£	2	277	279	
	Source	Between	Within	Total	
	Adj. Posttest Means	18.85	19.00	18.76	
BASIC DATA	Means	18.51	18.88	19.37	
BAS	Obtained Means Pre Post	17.45 18.51	102 17.71 18.88	76 18.55 19.37	
	z	103	102	76	
	Group*	н	2	æ	

2--Didactor Approach * 1--Team Teaching Approach

TABLE 12 BASIC DATA AND ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE SUMMARY TABLE

Criterion -- May test; Covariate -- January test

Section B -- Project Test

Seventh Grade

	Decision	c 2	N.O.		
TABLE	[24	6	2.98	•	
ICE SUMMARY	MS	35.82	12.03		
ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE SUMMARY TABLE	SS	71.65 35.82	3475.87 12.03		
ANALYSIS C	<u>df</u>	2	289	291	
·	Source	Between	Within	Total	
	Adj. Posttest Means	15.50	14,98	16.23	
BASIC DATA	Means Post	14.38	15.36	17.19	
BASI	Obtained Means Pre Post	106 13.08 14.38	104 14.72 15.36	83 15.37 17.19	
	z	106	104	83	
	Group*	Н	2	e	

Eighth Grade

1			11	.6
	Decision	ن. د	D <. 005	$\overline{x}_1 > \overline{x}_2 \qquad \overline{x}_3 > \overline{x}_2$
TABLE	[E4	06.3	07.0	$\overline{x}_1 \rightarrow \overline{x}_2$
ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE SUMMARY TABLE	MS	76.67	12.36	
OF COVARI	SS	153	3424	
ANALYSIS	d£	2	277	279
	Source	Between	Within	Total
	Adj. Posttest Means	17.97	16.28	17.50
BASIC DATA	Means Post	17.58	16.25	18.08
BASI	Obtained Means Pre Post	16,11 17,58	102 16.52 16.25	76 17.25 18.08
	z	103	102	76
	Group*	П	2	3

* 1--Team Teaching Approach 2--Did

2--Didactor Approach

nch 3--Salf-Contained Approach

The bottom part of Table 12 presents data which imply that significant mean differences existed somewhere between the three groups of 8th graders. Later analyses leads one to conclude that the mean of the first group was significantly larger than the mean of the second group. And that the mean of the third group was significantly larger than the mean of the second group. No significant differences were found between groups 1 and 3. It may be concluded that the means of Groups 1 and 3 were both significantly larger than the mean of group 2.

Table 13 presents the Basic Data and Summary Table for Section C of the Project Test. Section C consisted of 20 questions related to Arithmetic Application. It can be observed from the top of Table 13 that no significant differences existed between the adjusted posttest means for the 7th grade. The bottom part of Table 13 implies that a significant difference existed somewhere between the means of groups 1, 2, and 3 for the 8th graders. Later analyses implied that the mean of the first group was significantly larger than the mean of the third group. No other significant differences were to be found.

In a manner similar to the Stanford Tests, the scores from the three sections were added together to give a total project test score. Table 14 presents a Basic Data and Summary Table for these total Project most Scores. It may be observed from the top part of Table 14 that the 7th graders differed significantly on their means for this test. A later analysis implied that the mean for the third group could be considered to be larger than the mean for the second group. No other significant finding could be found.

TABLE 13
BASIC DATA AND ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE SUMMARY TABLE

Section C -- Project Test

Criterion -- May test; Covariate -- January test

Seventh Grade

	Decision	;	N. 0.	
7 TABLE	[T4	i (0.25	1
NCE SUMMARY	MS	1.68	6.73	
ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE SUMMARY TABLE	SS	3,36	289 1943.99 6.73	
NALYSIS	df	2	289	291
<i>k</i>	Source	Between	Within	Total
	Adj. Posttest Means	10.49	10.47	10.72
BASIC DATA	Means Post	10.17	10.61	10.94
BASI	Obtained Means Pre Post	9.31 10.17	9.98 10.61	83 10.10 10.94
	z	106	104	83
	Group*	H	2	e

Eighth Grade

			. 11.	8	
	Decision	5	, 20 10	$\overline{x}_1 > \overline{x}_3$	
Y TABLE	[I4		T6:0	\mathbb{X}_1	
NCE SUMMAR	MS	34.18	8.74		
ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE SUMMARY TABLE	SS	68,36 34,18	2421		
MALYSIS	d£	2	277 2421	279	
ŧ	Source	Between	Within	Total	
	Adj. Posttest Means	11.82	10.96	10.65	
BASIC DATA	Means Post	11.53	11.03	10.95	
BASI	Obtained Means Pre Post	10.52 11.53	102 11.04 11.03	76 11.36 10.95	
	z	103	102	92	
	Group*	П	2	3	

* 1--Team Teaching Approach 2--D:

2--Didactor Approach

pproach 3--Self-Contained Approach

ERIC*

TABLE 14
BASIC DATA AND ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE SUMMARY TABLE

Total Project Test

Criterion -- May test; Covariate -- January test

Seventh Grade

		BAS	BASIC DATA		*	ANALYSIS	OF COVARI	ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE SUMMARY TABLE	Y TABLE	
Group*	z	Obtained Means Pre Post	d Means Post	Adj. Posttest Means	Source	₫£	SS	MS	स्र	Decision
н	106	37.68	41.44	43.84	Between	2	298	149.03		•
2	104	41.36	43.93	42.92	Within	289	10101	34.75	4.26 - 0 < 05	518.
e l	83	42.19	47.24	45.45	Total	291			$\overline{x}_3 \checkmark \overline{x}_2$	5
					Binhth Cwado	9				
					הבצווניו פגמ	ən				
		BAS	BASIC DATA			ANALYSIS	OF COVARI	ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE SUMMARY TABLE	Y TABLE	
Group*	z	Obtaine Pre	Obtained Means Pre Post	Adj. Posttest Means	Source	đĒ	SS	MS	स	Decision
П	103	44.08	47.63	48.78	Between	2	367	183.77		
2	102	45.26	46.16	46.23	Within	277	14276	51.54	3.5/	. S18.
က	9/	47.16	48.39	46.74	Total	279			$\overline{x}_1 > \overline{x}_2$	\overline{z} $\overline{x}_1 \vee \overline{x}_3$ 617

* 1--Team Teaching Approach 2.

2--Didactor Approach

The bottom part of the table implies that there was a significant difference between the groups of 1, 2, and 3 for the 8th graders. A later analysis found that the mean of the first group was significantly larger than the mean of the second group and that the mean of the first group was significantly larger than the mean of the third group. There was not a significant difference between the means of groups 2 and 3.

E. Item Analysis For The Project Test

Presented on the next few pages are item analyses for the January as well as the May project tests. Group 81 refers to Approach No. 1 for the 8th grade. Group 82 refers to the second approach or the didactor approach for 8th grade mathematics. Group 83 refers to the self-contained approach. Group 71 refers to the team-teaching approach, Group 72 is the didactor approach, and Group 73 is the self-contained-one class approach. The answer to the item is doubly stated; for example, for the first item, A is the correct answer. It can be observed that 83% of the 81 group answered the question correctly in May. It would seem that the group that made the most progress for this item between January and May was the didactor approach for the 7th grade. Seventy-nine percent of the students answered the question correctly in January and 91% answered the question correctly in May. The rest of the questions can be analyzed in a similar manner. The data are more or less self-explanatory and the evaluator will not describe similar comparisons and interesting findings for each and every item. This type of data lends itself to more of a personal interpretation than say a covariance analysis.



			Januai cent <u>c</u>			es	Pero	May s	, 197 of Re		ses
					_						
<u> Ttem</u>	Group*	_ <u>A</u> **	<u>B</u>	<u> </u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	_ <u>A</u> **	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	_ <u>D</u>	<u>E</u>
1	81	83	2	10	2	2	86	2	7	4	1
(Place Value) 82	86	0	11	1	1	89	1	6	2	2
•	83	80	1	17	1	0	88	2	7	2	0
	71	71	0	25	4	1	74	3 1	14 8	· 0	2 0
	72 73	79 90	2 1	13 2	3 6	2 0	91 98	1	1	0	0
			Januar		972			Mav	, 197	-	
			cent o	•		es_	Per	cent			ses_
<u>Item</u>	Group*	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u> **	<u>_</u> C	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u> **	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u> </u>
2	81	5	77	3	6	6	1	88	2	6	3
	82	5	78	2	6	8	4	81	5	4	6
(Equality of		2	85	0	5	7	2	84	0	5	9
fractional	71	4	76	2	7	9]	78	1	9	9 4
numbers)	72 73	4 1	82 88	4 0	5 3	5 7	5 1	83 91	2 0	? 7	4
			Janua:						, 197		
			Janua: cent			es	Per	May cent			ses_
<u> Item</u>	Group*					<u>E</u> **	Per				
<u>Item</u> 3	81	<u>Per</u> <u>A</u> 16	<u>B</u> 36	of Re _C _3	<u>D</u> 5	_E** 39	_ <u>A</u>	<u>B</u> 37	of Re _C _3	<u>D</u> 5	<u>E</u> **
3	81 82	<u>A</u> 16 10	B 36 44	of Re _C _3 _2	<u>D</u> 5 3	_E** 39 40	_A 13 13	B 37 27	of Re _C _3 _4		E*** 42 46
	81 82 83	<u>A</u> 16 10 12	B 36 44 42	of Re _C 3 2 1	<u>D</u> 5 3 2	E** 39 40 42	_A 13 13 4	B 37 27 38	of Re C 3 4 1		E** 42 46 54
3	81 82 83 71	<u>A</u> 16 10 12 13	B 36 44 42 35	C 3 2 1 3	<u>D</u> 5 3 2 13	_E** 39 40 42 33	A 13 13 4 10	B 37 27 38 37	of Re C 3 4 1 2		E*** 42 46 54 42
3	81 82 83	<u>A</u> 16 10 12	B 36 44 42	of Re _C 3 2 1	<u>D</u> 5 3 2	E** 39 40 42	_A 13 13 4	B 37 27 38	of Re C 3 4 1		E** 42 46 54
3	81 82 83 71 72	Per A 16 10 12 13 10 6	B 36 44 42 35 41 34	C 3 2 1 3 3 2 2	D 5 3 2 13 4 15	E** 39 40 42 33 42	A 13 13 4 10 7	B 37 27 38 37 37 37 33	C 3 4 1 2 5 1		E** 42 46 54 42 45
3	81 82 83 71 72	Per A 16 10 12 13 10 6	B 36 44 42 35 41	C 3 2 1 3 3 2	D 5 3 2 13 4 15	E** 39 40 42 33 42 44	_A 13 13 4 10 7 11	B 37 27 38 37 37 37 33	C 3 4 1 2 5 1		E** 42 46 54 42 45 47
3 (Time)	81 82 83 71 72	Per A 16 10 12 13 10 6	B 36 44 42 35 41 34 Janua	C 3 2 1 3 3 2	D 5 3 2 13 4 15	E** 39 40 42 33 42 44	_A 13 13 4 10 7 11	B 37 27 38 37 37 37 33 May	C 3 4 1 2 5 1		E** 42 46 54 42 45 47
3 (Time)	81 82 83 71 72 73	Per _A 16 10 12 13 10 6 Per _A 1	B 36 44 42 35 41 34 Janua cent	C 3 2 1 3 3 2 ry, 2	D 5 3 2 13 4 15 1972 espons * D 5	E** 39 40 42 33 42 44 sees E 8	_A 13 13 4 10 7 11 Per A 0	B 37 27 38 37 37 37 38 37 37 37 37 33 May cent	C 3 4 1 2 5 1 1 of Re 79		E** 42 46 54 42 45 47 ================================
3 (Time)	81 82 83 71 72 73 Group* 81 82	Per A 16 10 12 13 10 6 Per A 1 3	B 36 44 42 35 41 34 Janua cent B 3 2	C 3 2 1 3 3 2 2 2 7 7 7 8 1 8 9	D 5 3 2 13 4 15 1972 espons * D 5 5 5	_E** 39 40 42 33 42 44 sees _E 8 2	_A 13 13 4 10 7 11 Per A 0 4	B 37 27 38 37 37 37 33 May cent B 3 2	C 3 4 1 2 5 1 1 0 f Re 79 92		E** 42 46 54 42 45 47 ses E 6 2
3 (Time) Item 4 (Like Frac-	81 82 83 71 72 73 Group* 81 82 83	Per A 16 10 12 13 10 6 Per A 1 3 1	B 36 44 42 35 41 34 Janua cent B 3 2 1	C 3 2 1 3 3 2 2 2 7 5 7 8 1 8 9 7 9	D 5 3 2 13 4 15 1972 espons * D 5 5 11	E** 39 40 42 33 42 44 sees E 8 2 7	_A 13 13 4 10 7 11 Per A 0 4 0	B 37 27 38 37 37 37 33 May cent B 3 2 2	C 3 4 1 2 5 1 1		E** 42 46 54 42 45 47 Sees E 6 2 6
3 (Time) Item 4	81 82 83 71 72 73 Group* 81 82 83 71	Per A 16 10 12 13 10 6 Per A 1 3 1 6	B 36 44 42 35 41 34 Janua cent B 3 2 1 6	C*** 81 89 79	D 5 3 2 13 4 15 1972 espons * D 5 11 5	E** 39 40 42 33 42 44 Sees E 8 2 7 4	_A 13 13 4 10 7 11 Per A 0 4 0 3	B 37 27 38 37 37 37 33 May cent B 3 2 2 5	C*** 79 92 85 85		E** 42 46 54 42 45 47 —————————————————————————————————
3 (Time) Item 4 (Like Frac-	81 82 83 71 72 73 Group* 81 82 83	Per A 16 10 12 13 10 6 Per A 1 3 1	B 36 44 42 35 41 34 Janua cent B 3 2 1	C 3 2 1 3 3 2 2 2 7 5 7 8 1 8 9 7 9	D 5 3 2 13 4 15 1972 espons * D 5 5 11	E** 39 40 42 33 42 44 sees E 8 2 7	_A 13 13 4 10 7 11 Per A 0 4 0	B 37 27 38 37 37 37 33 May cent B 3 2 2	C 3 4 1 2 5 1 1		E** 42 46 54 42 45 47 ————————————————————————————————



				ry, 1		es_	<u>Pe</u>		y, 19 of Re	72 espons	es
<u> Item</u>	Group*	_ <u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	_ <u>C</u>	<u>D</u> **	<u>E</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	_ <u>C</u>	<u>D</u> **	<u>E</u>
5 (Recording Time)	81 82 83 71 72 73	3 1, 2 3 1 1	5 4 6 6 4 7	8 8 10 7 8 12	83 86 79 81 87 78	1 2 2 2 1 0	1 3 1 1 2 1	3 2 9 1 6 2	8 16 10 8 6 10	82 76 79 86 85 82	3 3 1 3 0 2
				ary,] of Re		es	_Pe		y, 19 of R	72 espons	es_
<u> Item</u>	Group*	_ <u>A</u> **	: <u>B</u>	<u></u> C	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	_ <u>A</u> *	* <u>B</u>	<u></u> C	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>
6 (Measuremen	81 82 83 71 72 73	50 52 54 60 55	5 2 4 0 0	6 7 4 6	18 19 16 12 17 20	21 22 19 21 23 14	58 64 49 60 58 67	3 1 5 3 2 1	6 4 5 5 6 6	9 18 17 16 19 10	22 12 23 15 13 14
							·				
		Per		ary,		ses_	_ Pe		y, 19 of R	72 espons	es_
<u> Item</u>	<u>Group*</u>	Per A		of Re		es E	<u>Pe</u> _ <u>A</u>		of R		ses_ · _E
Item 7 Fractional number grea er than one	81 82	_	cent	of Re	espons			rcent	of R	espons	
7 Fractional number grea	81 82 t- 83 71 72	6 5 4 5 3	8** 70 76 73 60 71 76	of Re * _C 11 8 6 13 8	D 5 0 9 6 3 2	E 6 10 0 11 12 12	_A 4 9 11 4 6 9	79 76 81 75 74 74	* <u>C</u> 7 4 8 6 5		5 8 2 6 10 8
7 Fractional number grea	81 82 t- 83 71 72	6 5 4 5 3	8** 70 76 73 60 71 76 Januccent	* C 11 8 6 13 8 3	D 5 0 9 6 3 2	E 6 10 0 11 12 12	_A 4 9 11 4 6 9	79 76 81 75 74 74 Ma	* <u>C</u> 7 4 8 6 5		5 8 2 6 10 8

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				ry, 1 of Re		ses_	Perc		, 197 of Re		ses_
<u> Item</u>	Group*	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u></u> c	_ <u>D</u>	<u>E</u> **	_ <u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>_c</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u> **
9	81	9	3	6	28	53	6	7	6	25	54
(Measurement	0.2	5	3	7	18	65	8	5	6	11	68
(neasurement	83	2	1	5	23	67	7	7	7	21	57
	71	7	3	10	28	50	7	2	7	25	59
	72	6	3	8	25	57	6	4 5	8 7	23 10	57 64
	73	13	2	5	20	59 	14 	э 			
					1072			Mas	, 197	 12	
		Per		of Re		ses	Perc	-	of Re		ses
				<u> </u>							
<u>Item</u>	Group*	_ <u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u> </u>	<u>D</u> *:	* <u>E</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u> </u>	<u>D</u> *:	* <u>E</u>
10	81	5	7	5	61	18	1	9	6	69	14
	82	3	5	4	64	21	1	5	8	67	17
(Figures to	83	6	5	11	69	9	6	9	6	70	9
Respresent Fractional	71	4	5	5	67	13	3	6	9	65	13
Numbers)	72	5	8	8	60	18	3	11	5	67	14
Numbers,	73	2	9	10	52	24	3	5	8	70	9
			7.								
		Per		of R		ses	Pero	-	y, 19 of Re		ses
Item	Group*	Per A*:	cent	•		ses <u>E</u>	Perc	-			ses_ _E
		_ <u>A</u> *:	ccent * B	of R	<u>D</u>	_ <u>E</u>		cent	of Re	<u>D</u>	_ <u>E</u>
11	81	<u>A</u> *:	* B	of R	<u>D</u> 0	<u>E</u>	<u>A**</u> 86 82	B 4 4	of Re	<u>D</u> 0 4	<u>E</u> 1 2
11 Words to		_ <u>A</u> *:	ccent * B	of R	<u>D</u>	_ <u>E</u>	A** 86 82 85	_B 4 4 5	of Re	<u>D</u> 0 4 2	E 1 2 1
11	81 82	<u>A</u> *:	* B	of R C 6 8	D 0 2		A** 86 82 85 80	<u>B</u> 4 4 5 5	0f Re		
11 Words to	81 82 83 71 72	80 84 86 72 77	* <u>B</u> 11 2 4 13 8	of R C 6 8 7 12 11			A** 86 82 85 80 84	B 4 4 5 5	0f Re		
11 Words to	81 82 83 71	A** 80 84 86 72	* B 11 3 4 13	of R C 6 8 7 12	D 0 2 0 2		A** 86 82 85 80	<u>B</u> 4 4 5 5	0f Re		
11 Words to	81 82 83 71 72	80 84 86 72 77	* <u>B</u> 11 5 4 13 8 7	of R C 6 8 7 12 11 7	D 0 2 0 2 2 0		A** 86 82 85 80 84	B 4 4 5 5 3 6	of Re	D 0 4 2 2 2 2	
11 Words to	81 82 83 71 72	80 84 86 72 77 85	* B 11 3 4 13 8 7	of R C 6 8 7 12 11	D 0 2 0 2 2 0	E 3 1 2 1 1	A** 86 82 85 80 84 84	B 4 4 5 5 3 6	0f Re	D 0 4 2 2 2 2 2	E 1 2 1 3 1 1
11 Words to	81 82 83 71 72	80 84 86 72 77 85	* B 11 3 4 13 8 7	of R C 6 8 7 12 11 7	D 0 2 0 2 2 0	E 3 1 2 1 1	A** 86 82 85 80 84 84	B 4 4 5 5 3 6	of Re C 8 8 5 11 10 6	D 0 4 2 2 2 2 2	E 1 2 1 3 1 1
11 Words to Numberals	81 82 83 71 72 73	80 84 86 72 77 85 Pe	scent k B 11 4 13 8 7 Janu rcent B	of R C 6 8 7 12 11 7 ary, of R	D 0 2 0 2 2 0 1972 espon	E 3 1 1 2 1 1 * E	A** 86 82 85 80 84 84 Per	B 4 4 5 5 3 6 Ma	of Re C 8 8 5 11 10 6	D 0 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 espon	E 1 2 1 3 1 1 ses * E 5
11 Words to Numberals Item 12	81 82 83 71 72 73 Group*	80 84 86 72 77 85 Pe A	* B 11 3 4 13 8 7 Janu rcent B 12	of R C 6 8 7 12 11 7 ary, of R C	D 0 2 0 2 2 0 1972 espon	E 3 1 1 2 1 1 1 ses * E 5	A** 86 82 85 80 84 84 Per A 2 5	B 4 4 5 5 3 6 Macent	of Re C 8 8 5 11 10 6 y, 19 of R C 5 2	D 0 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 espon 73 71	E 1 2 1 3 1 1 1 ses * E 5 8
11 Words to Numberals Item 12 Precision is	81 82 83 71 72 73 Group* 81 82 83	80 84 86 72 77 85 Pe	scent k B 11 4 13 8 7 Janu rcent B	of R C 6 8 7 12 11 7 ary, of R	D 0 2 0 2 2 0 1972 espon	E 3 1 1 2 1 1 * E	A** 86 82 85 80 84 84 Per A 2 5 2	B 4 4 5 5 3 6 Macent B 14 14 16	of Re C 8 8 5 11 10 6 y, 19 of R C 5 2 6	D 0 4 2 2 2 2 2 72 espon D* 73 71 69	E 1 2 1 3 1 1 ses * E 5 8 6
11 Words to Numberals Item 12	81 82 83 71 72 73 Group* 81 82 83	80 84 86 72 77 85 Pe A 2	Second S	of R C 6 8 7 12 11 7 ary, of R C 6 3	D 0 2 0 2 2 2 0 1972 espon	E 3 1 1 2 1 1 ses * E 5 10	A** 86 82 85 80 84 84 Per	B 4 4 5 5 3 6 Ma cent B 14 14 16 20	of Re C 8 8 5 11 10 6 y, 19 of R C 5 2 6 2	D 0 4 2 2 2 2 2 72 espon D* 73 71 69 73	E 1 2 1 3 1 1 1 * E 5 8 6 4
11 Words to Numberals Item 12 Precision is	81 82 83 71 72 73 Group* 81 82 83		Second S	of R C 6 8 7 12 11 7 ary, of R 6 3 7 6 2	D 0 2 0 2 2 0 1972 espon D* 66 59 67 63	E 3 1 1 2 1 1 1 ses * E 5 10 7 4, 12	A** 86 82 85 80 84 84 Per 2 5 2 4	B 4 4 5 5 3 6 Ma cent B 14 14 16 20 18	of Re C 8 8 5 11 10 6 y, 19 of R C 5 2 6 2 3	D 0 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 72 espon 73 71 69 73 72	E 1 2 1 3 1 1 1 ses * E
11 Words to Numberals Item 12 Precision is	81 82 83 71 72 73 Group* 81 82 83 71		Second S	of R C 6 8 7 12 11 7 ary, of R 6 3 7 6	D 0 2 0 2 2 0 1972 espon D* 74 66 59 67	E 3 1 1 2 1 1 ses * E 5 10 7 4	A** 86 82 85 80 84 84 Per	B 4 4 5 5 3 6 Ma cent B 14 14 16 20	of Re C 8 8 5 11 10 6 y, 19 of R C 5 2 6 2	D 0 4 2 2 2 2 2 72 espon D* 73 71 69 73	E 1 2 1 3 1 1 1 * E 5 8 6 4



		Per		ary, 1		ses_	_ Per		, 197 of Re		ses
<u> Item</u>	Group*	_ <u>A</u>	_ <u>B</u> *:	* <u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	_ <u>E</u>	_ <u>A</u>	<u>B</u> **	* <u>C</u>	<u>_D</u>	_ <u>E</u>
13	81 82	3 2	60 63	10 6	5 8	22 20	3 1	72 69	8 8	4 5	10 17
Measurement	83	1	65	14	5	15	6	62	y	7	16
to nearest	7i	3	50	12	10	26	1	62	9	9	19
1/16 t h	72	4	62	8	7	17	3	71	6	6	15
	73	3	53	5	7	29	0	70	3	3	15
		-					 				
			Janua	ary, I	L972 ື				y, 197		
		<u>Per</u>	cent	of Re	espons	ses_	_Per	cent	of Re	spons	ses
<u>Item</u>	<u>Group*</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u> *:	* <u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u></u> E	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u> **	* <u>_C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>
14	81	4	60	23	12	1	3	61	22	11	2
Rounding-off	82	11	58	16	13	1	11	63	14	8	2
	83	9	58	22	11	0	10	63	17	10	0
	71	12	42	26	17	1	5	45	31	18	1
	72	8	48	28	11	2	14	46	27	14	0
	73	7	53	23	16	0	10	51	27	9	0
									_		
			Janu	arv.	1972	_		Ma	y, 19	 72	
<u>:.</u>		Per		ary,		ses_	Per	-	y, 19 [°] o <u>f</u> Re		ses_
<u>Item</u>	Group*	Per			espons	ses _E	Per A	-		espons	ses _E
<u>Item</u> 15	Group*		rcent	of Re	espons		_ <u>A</u>	cent	of Re	* <u>D</u>	<u>E</u> 28
15	81 f 82	_ <u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	of Re 	* <u>D</u>	_ <u>E</u> 37 33	_A 16 8	B 1 7	Of Re _C*: 48 55	* <u>D</u> 6 3	_E 28 26
15 Comparison o	81 f 82 83	<u>A</u> 9 9 7		of Re _C** 47 51 48	* <u>D</u> 6 3 0		_A 16 8 4	B 1 7 6	Of Re _C*: 48 55 59	* <u>D</u> 6 3 2	E 28 26 27
15	81 82 83 71	_ <u>A</u> 9 9 7 9	B 1 3 6 4	of Re 	* <u>D</u> 6 3 0 3	E 37 33 37 43	_A 16 8 4 6	B 1 7 6	Of Re _C*: 48 55 59 49	* <u>D</u> 6 3 2 5	E 28 26 27 38
15 Comparison o	81 82 83 71 72	<u>A</u> 9 9 7 9 11	B 1 3 6 4 1	of Re C*** 47 51 48 41 47	* <u>D</u> 6 3 0 3 5	E 37 33 37 43 36	_A 16 8 4 6 8	B 1 7 6 0 3	Of Re 	* <u>D</u> 6 3 2 5 5	E 28 26 27 38 33
15 Comparison o	81 82 83 71	_ <u>A</u> 9 9 7 9	B 1 3 6 4	of Re 	* <u>D</u> 6 3 0 3	E 37 33 37 43	_A 16 8 4 6	B 1 7 6	Of Re _C*: 48 55 59 49	* <u>D</u> 6 3 2 5	E 28 26 27 38
15 Comparison o	81 82 83 71 72	<u>A</u> 9 9 7 9 11		0f Re 	* <u>D</u> 6 3 0 3 5 5	E 37 33 37 43 36	_A 16 8 4 6 8		Of Re C** 48 55 59 49 50 53	* <u>D</u> 6 3 2 5 5 2	E 28 26 27 38 33
15 Comparison o	81 82 83 71 72	<u>A</u> 9 9 7 9 11 9	## 1 3 6 4 1 0 Janu	of Re C*** 47 51 48 41 47	* <u>D</u> 6 3 0 3 5 5	37 33 37 43 36 44	_A 16 8 4 6 8 11		Of Re 	* <u>D</u> 6 3 2 5 5 2 72	28 26 27 38 33 32
15 Comparison o	81 82 83 71 72	<u>A</u> 9 9 7 9 11 9	B 1 3 6 4 1 0 Janu	0f Re 	* <u>D</u> 6 3 0 3 5 5	37 33 37 43 36 44	_A 16 8 4 6 8 11	B 1 7 6 0 3 1 Magcent	Of Re _C*: 48 55 59 49 50 53	* <u>D</u> 6 3 2 5 5 2 72	28 26 27 38 33 32
15 Comparison of Fractions to Percents Item	81 82 83 71 72 73	9 9 7 9 11 9 Pe:	B 1 3 6 4 1 0 Janu rcent * B	of Re	* <u>D</u> 6 3 0 3 5 5 1972 espons	E 37 33 37 43 36 44 5es	A 16 8 4 6 8 11 Per A** 35		Of Re	* <u>D</u> 6 3 2 5 5 2 72 espons	_E 28 26 27 38 33 32 ses _E 8
15 Comparison of Fractions to Percents Item 16	81 82 83 71 72 73	_A 9 9 7 9 11 9	B 1 3 6 4 1 0 Janu	of Re	* <u>D</u> 6 3 0 3 5 5 1972 espons		_A 16 8 4 6 8 11 Per	B	Of Re _C*: 48 55 59 49 50 53 y, 19 of Re 20 25	* D 6 3 2 5 5 2 72 espons	E 28 26 27 38 33 32 ses E 8 11
15 Comparison of Fractions to Percents Item	81 f 82 83 71 72 73	A 9 9 7 9 11 9	B	of Re	* <u>D</u> 6 3 0 3 5 5 1972 espons	E 37 33 37 43 36 44	A 16 8 4 6 8 11 Per A** 35 31 27	B	0f Re _C*: 48 55 59 49 50 53 y, 19 0f Re 20 25 25	* <u>D</u> 6 3 2 5 5 2 72 espons	_E 28 26 27 38 33 32
15 Comparison of Fractions to Percents Item 16	81 82 83 71 72 73 Group* 81 82 83 71		B	of Re C*: 47 51 48 41 47 42 ary, of Re 25 27 19	* <u>D</u> 6 3 0 3 5 5 1972 espons D 9 8 10 3	E 37 33 37 43 36 44 E 11 11 9 10	_A 16 8 4 6 8 11 Per	B	0f Re _C*: 48 55 59 49 50 53 y, 19 of Re 20 25 25 17	* D 6 3 2 5 5 2 72 espons	E 28 26 27 38 33 32 ses E 8 11 11 9
15 Comparison of Fractions to Percents Item 16	81 82 83 71 72 73 Group* 81 82 83	_A 9 9 7 9 11 9 Pe:A** 38 28 23	B	of Re C*: 47 51 48 41 47 42 ary, of Re 25 27	* <u>D</u> 6 3 0 3 5 5 1972 espons D 9 8 10	E 37 33 37 43 36 44 E E 11 11 9	A 16 8 4 6 8 11 Per A** 35 31 27	B	0f Re _C*: 48 55 59 49 50 53 y, 19 0f Re 20 25 25	* <u>D</u> 6 3 2 5 5 2 72 espons	_E 28 26 27 38 33 32



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		Perc	<u>cent</u>	of Re	spons	es_		Perc	ent	of Re	spons	es
<u>Item</u>	Group*	_ <u>A</u> **	_ <u>B</u>	<u>_C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>		_ <u>A</u> **	<u>B</u>	<u> </u>	<u>D</u>	<u> </u>
17	81	81	4	4	5	7		85	1	8	2	2
Reading	82	89	1	4	3	4		84	4	8	2	2.
Numerals	83	78	2	10	1	9		80	4	5	2	9
Numerais	71	73	4	5	4	12		77	3	10	4	5
	72	82	5	8	2	2		83	4	7	4	3
	73	86	1	9	1	2		82	2	7	5	5
			Tanus	ary, 1	972				May	, 197	12	
				of Re		ses		Perc		of Re		ses_
<u>Item</u>	Group*	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	_C**	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>		_ <u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	_ <u>C</u> **	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>
18	81	14	14	49	8	14		21	11	57	5	6
	82	8	15	58	7	12		9	9	66	8	6
Diagrams to Show Fraction	0.0	11	9	58	9	14		15	12	59	10	4
al Numbers	71	20	16	46	9	6		21	9	51	9	7
al Numbers	72	19	12	54	8	6		17	6	52	17	9
	73	13	16	52	6	12		13	9	68	3	6
			Tanıı	 arv 1	972				Ma	v. 197	72	.,
				ary, 1		ses_		Perc		y, 197 of Re		ses_
<u>Item</u>	Group*				spons	ses E		Pero A			spons	sesE
		Per A	<u>cent</u>	of Re	spons				<u>cent</u>	of Re	spons	<u>E</u>
19	81	<u>Per</u>	<u>B</u>	of Re	spon:	<u>E</u>		A	B 5 5	of Re _C*; 60 58	* <u>D</u> 24 22	_ <u>E</u>
19 Diagrams to	81 82	<u>Per</u> <u>A</u> 6	<u>B</u>	of Re	spon:	_ <u>E</u>		<u>A</u> 5 5 11	<u>B</u> 5 10	Of Re 	* <u>D</u> 24 22 15	_ <u>E</u> 6 9
19 Diagrams to Show Fracti	81 82	<u>A</u> 6 4	<u>B</u> 7 8	0f Re 	* <u>D</u> 21 27	_E 19 9 16 12		_A 5 5 11 5	B 5 5 10 9	0f Re 	* <u>D</u> 24 22 15 28	_ <u>E</u> 6 9
19 Diagrams to	81 82 on- 83 71 72	<u>A</u> 6 4 7 6		0f Re 	21 27 26 30 37			_A 5 5 11 5 4	_B 5 5 10 9 3	0f Re C** 60 58 53 42 52	* <u>D</u> 24 22 15 28 31	E 6 9 14 10
19 Diagrams to Show Fracti	81 82 on- 83 71	<u>A</u> 6 4 7		0f Re 	21 27 26 30	_E 19 9 16 12		_A 5 5 11 5	B 5 5 10 9	0f Re 	* <u>D</u> 24 22 15 28	_ <u>E</u> 6 9
19 Diagrams to Show Fracti	81 82 on- 83 71 72	A 6 4 7 6 5		0f Re C** 46 50 43 41 42 41	21 27 26 30 37 30	E 19 9 16 12 10		_A 5 5 11 5 4	B 5 5 10 9 3 6	0f Re 	24 22 15 28 31 19	E 6 9 14 10
19 Diagrams to Show Fracti	81 82 on- 83 71 72	A 6 4 7 6 5		0f Re 	21 27 26 30 37 30	_E 19 9 16 12 10 17		_A 5 5 11 5 4 3	B 5 5 10 9 3 6	0f Re C** 60 58 53 42 52	24 22 15 28 31 19	6 9 14 10 17
19 Diagrams to Show Fracti	81 82 on- 83 71 72	A 6 4 7 6 5		0f Re C** 46 50 43 41 42 41	21 27 26 30 37 30	_E 19 9 16 12 10 17		_A 5 5 11 5 4 3	B 5 5 10 9 3 6	0f Re C** 60 58 53 42 52 55	24 22 15 28 31 19	E 6 9 14 10 17
19 Diagrams to Show Fracti al Numbers	81 82 on- 83 71 72 73	Per A Per A		0f Re C** 46 50 43 41 42 41 of Re	21 27 26 30 37 30 	_E 19 9 16 12 10 17 ses_ * _E		A 5 5 11 5 4 3			24 22 15 28 31 19	E 6 9 14 10 17
19 Diagrams to Show Fracti al Numbers Item 20	81 82 on- 83 71 72 73	Per A 6 4 4 7 6 5 5	B 7 8 11 6 5 5 Janu cent	0f Re 	21 27 26 30 37 30 1972 espon	_E 19 9 16 12 10 17		A 5 5 11 5 4 3 Pero			24 22 15 28 31 19 72 espons	E 6 9 14 10 17 ses * E 5
19 Diagrams to Show Fracti al Numbers Item 20 Numerals to	81 82 on- 83 71 72 73 G1 - up*	Per A 6 4 7 6 5 Per A 35 34		0f Re C** 46 50 43 41 42 41 ary, 1 cf Re 7	21 27 26 30 37 30 1972 espon 	E 19 9 16 12 10 17 ses * E 5		A 5 5 11 5 4 3 Pere			24 22 15 28 31 19 72 espons	E 6 9 14 10 17 * E 5 4
19 Diagrams to Show Fracti al Numbers Item 20 Numerals to WordsDeci	81 82 on- 83 71 72 73 G1 - up*	Per A 6 4 7 6 5 Per A 35		0f Re C** 46 50 43 41 42 41 of Re 7 3	21 27 26 30 37 30 1972 espon _D* 42 50	_E 19 9 16 12 10 17 		A 5 5 11 5 4 3 Pero A 40 25 35 32		0f Re	24 22 15 28 31 19 72 espons 44 49 49 43	E 6 9 14 10 17 ses * E 5 4 5
19 Diagrams to Show Fracti al Numbers Item 20 Numerals to	81 82 on- 83 71 72 73 Group* 81 82 mal 83	Per A 6 4 4 7 6 5 Per A 35 34 37		0f Re C** 46 50 43 41 42 41 ary, 1 of Re 7 3 1	21 27 26 30 37 30 	_E 19 9 16 12 10 17 * _E 5 2 4		A 5 5 11 5 4 3 Pere A 40 25 35		0f Re	24 22 15 28 31 19 72 espons	E 6 9 14 10 17 * E 5 4

									_		
			Janua	ry, 1	972			M	lay,	1972	
				of Re		es	_Pe				onses
Item	Group*	A	_ <u>B</u>	С	D**	E	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u></u> c	_D**	E
rcem	GIOUP			_ <u>~</u>	_ <u>~</u>	_=			_		
21	81	15	9	4	46	25	13	8	1	51	25
Largest Dec-	82	13	13	3	51	19	8	9	2	60	19
imal Number	83	14	7	10	57	11	19	10	5	53	14
	71	6	2.1	6	35	27	16	13	5 6	41 52	24
	72	6	8	4	56	26	15	7 10	5	51	19 22
	73	8	14	9	40	27	10	10	_	J1	22
	= .==										
			Janua	ary, 1	.972				• .	1972	
		Per	cent	of Re	spons	ses_	<u> P</u>	erce	nt_o	r kes	ponses
Irem	Group*	<u>A</u> **	<u>В</u>	<u></u> C	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>A</u> *	* <u>B</u>	_ <u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>
22	81	20	5	14	12	36	19	4	10	23	37
	82	17	3	13	18	36	25	5	21	21	21
Roman Num-	83	42	7	21	9	16	41	9	25	11	14
erals	71	20	7	14	16	31	15	12	15	15	29
	72	20	6	8	21	35	36	6	10	14	30 28
	73	57	6	7	7	21	47	2	9	10	20
		Per		ary, i		ses_	_			1972 of Re	sponse
<u>Item</u>	Group*	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	_ <u>C</u> *:	* <u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	_ <u>C</u> ;	** <u>D</u> ,	<u>E</u>
23	81	6	16	57	5	15	5	13	70	5	7
	82	5	6	65	5	17	4	8	64	11	12
Place Value- Decimals	83	7	2	70	4	15	6	6	68	6	14
Decimals	71	12	12	50	8	18	8	10	58	8	15
	72	12	6	54	6	23	8	7	61	6	17
	73	9	6	49	6	29	8	3	69	3	15
							_	_			
		_		ary,						, 197	2 espons
		_Pe	<u>rcent</u>	of R	espon	ses	-	• • • •			
<u>Item</u>	<u>Group*</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	_ <u>C</u>	_ <u>D</u> *	* <u>E</u>	<u>A</u>		_ <u>C</u>		* <u>E</u>
24	81	7	10	5	68	8	9		6		5
	82	8	13	9	65	3	10		4		0
Rounding Off	83	6	6	5	81	1	9	5	10		2
Numb = rs	71	12	12	10	53	12	10	15	10		11 6
	72	11	23	4	58	3	9 17	17 9	7 6		9
	73	14	13	2	66	3	14	9	0	UU	Ð



				ary, 1				May,	1972 of_Re	enone	AC
		Per	cent	of Re	spons	<u>ses</u>	rer	cent	OI NE	<u> </u>	<u>cs</u>
<u> Item</u>	Group*	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u> **	* <u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>_B</u> **	: <u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>
25	81	11	59	17	7	6	11	51	24	2	9
	00	6	71	9	3	11	8	64	13	8	7
Rounding O	83	14	59	10	5	12	9	65	11	6	9
Numbers	71	5	42	16	11	23	11	45	22	8	12
	72	12	45	23	5	12	9	56	18	7	7
	73	10	40	15	13	20	11	45	24	6	11
				ary, 1			M	lay,	1972		
		<u> Per</u>	cent	of Re	spon	ses			of Re	spons	ses_
<u>Item</u>	Group*	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	_C**	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	_ <u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	_C**	: <u>D</u>	<u>E</u>
26	81	2	15	52	24	4	3	14	48	28	5
	82	2	18	37	34	5	3	17	54	25	0
Rounding 0	0ff 83	1	11	52	30	6	1	12	54	26	6
Numbers	71	2	15	47	18	14	3	15	51	16	14
	72	5	20	40	30	2	1	18	42	27	10
	73	3	13	45	30	6	2	19	43	22	9
	_										
		Pei		ary,		ses		ſay,	1972 of Res	spons	es_
		Per		ary,		ses_	Pero	cent	of Re		
Item	<u>Group*</u>	Per	rcent			sesE	Pero	ent * B	of Res	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>
	Group*		rcent	of R	espon		<u>A</u> **	* <u>B</u>	of Res	<u>D</u> 8	_ <u>E</u> 3
27	81	_ <u>A</u> *:	rcent * <u>B</u>	of R	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	A*** 63 36	* <u>B</u> 11 18	<u>C</u> 13 28	_ <u>D</u> 	_ <u>E</u> 3 4
27 Changing I	81	<u>A</u> *:	* <u>B</u> 20 25 6	of Ro C 13 31 9	<u>D</u> 7 15	_ <u>E</u> 3 3 0	A** 63 36 74	* <u>B</u> 11 18 9	of Res 	_ <u>D</u> 8 13 9	_ <u>E</u> 3 4 0
27 Changing I imals to	81 Dec- 82 83 71		* <u>B</u> 20 25 6 27	of Ro	D 7 15 1 20		A** 63 36 74 46	* B 11 18 9 12	of Res 	_ <u>D</u> 8 13 9 20	E 3 4 0 4
27 Changing I	81 82 83 71 72		* B 20 25 6 27 29	of Ro C 13 31 9 19 34	D 7 15 1 20 11	E 3 3 0 7 3	A** 63 36 74 46 33	* B 11 18 9 12 31	C 13 28 9 15 28		
27 Changing I imals to	81 Dec- 82 83 71		* <u>B</u> 20 25 6 27	of Ro	D 7 15 1 20		A** 63 36 74 46	* B 11 18 9 12	of Res 	_ <u>D</u> 8 13 9 20	E 3 4 0 4
27 Changing I imals to	81 82 83 71 72		* <u>B</u> 20 25 6 27 29 34	of Ro C 13 31 9 19 34 36		E 3 3 0 7 3	A** 63 36 74 46 33 60	* B 11 18 9 12 31 7	C 13 28 9 15 28 20		
27 Changing I imals to	81 82 83 71 72		* B 20 25 6 27 29 34	of Ro C 13 31 9 19 34	D 7 15 1 20 11 13		 A** 63 36 74 46 33 60	* B 11 18 9 12 31 7	C 13 28 9 15 28 20		_E 3 4 0 4 1 3
27 Changing I imals to	81 82 83 71 72		* B 20 25 6 27 29 34 Janu	of R C 13 31 9 19 34 36	D 7 15 1 20 11 13		A** 63 36 74 46 33 60	* B 11 18 9 12 31 7	C 13 28 9 15 28 20		_E 3 4 0 4 1 3
27 Changing I imals to Percents	81 82 83 71 72 73		* B 20 25 6 27 29 34 Janu	of R C 13 31 9 19 34 36 eary, of R	D 7 15 1 20 11 13 1972 espon	_E 3 3 0 7 3 2 2	A** 63 36 74 46 33 60 Pe	* B 11 18 9 12 31 7	C 13 28 9 15 28 20		E 3 4 0 4 1 3 sees E 3
27 Changing I imals to Percents Item 28	81 82 83 71 72 73 Group*	A*: 57 25 84 24 23 14	* B 20 25 6 27 29 34 Janu	of R C 13 31 9 19 34 36 ary,	D 7 15 1 20 11 13		A** 63 36 74 46 33 60 Pe	* B 11 18 9 12 31 7 May.	C 13 28 9 15 28 20 1972 of R ** C		E 3 4 0 4 1 3 sees E 3 4
27 Changing I imals to Percents	81 82 83 71 72 73 <u>Group*</u> 81 82	A*: 57 25 84 24 23 14 Pe	* B 20 25 6 27 29 34 Januarcent	of R C 13 31 9 19 34 36 ary, of R * C	D 7 15 1 20 11 13 1972 espon	E 3 3 0 7 3 2 sses E 13	A** 63 36 74 46 33 60 Pe	* B 11 18 9 12 31 7 May.	C 13 28 9 15 28 20 1972 of R ** C 14		E 3 4 0 4 1 3 ses E 3 4 7
27 Changing I imals to Percents Item 28	81 82 83 71 72 73 Group*		* B 20 25 6 27 29 34 Januareent 8* 46 53	of R C 13 31 9 19 34 36 ary, of R 16 15		E 3 3 0 7 3 2 sses E 13 8	A*** 63 36 74 46 33 60 Pe A 8 11 6 10	* B 11 18 9 12 31 7 May. rcent 60 63 63 50	C 13 28 9 15 28 20 1972 of R ** C 14 9 15 15		E 3 4 0 4 1 3 ses E 3 4 7 11
27 Changing I imals to Percents Item 28	81 82 83 71 72 73 Group* 81 82 83		* B 20 25 6 27 29 34 Janu reent 8* 46 53 49	of R C 13 31 9 19 34 36 ** C 16 15 23		E 3 3 0 7 3 2 sses E 13 8 7	A** 63 36 74 46 33 60 Pe A 8 11 6	* B 11 18 9 12 31 7 May. rcent 60 63 63	C 13 28 9 15 28 20 1972 of R ** C 14 9 15		E 3 4 0 4 1 3 sees E 3 4 7



ITEM ANALYSIS--PROJECT TEST

			Tonuo	ry, 1	072	_		May,	1972		
					sponse	es				sponse	es_
			000	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	 -					
<u>Item</u>	<u>Group*</u>	_ <u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>_</u> C	_ <u>D</u> **	<u>E</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u></u> C	<u>D</u> **	<u>E</u>
29	81	14	31	7	35	5	20	22	6	47	4
	82	18	30	8	29	9	27	30	7	25	2
Concepts of	83	20	41	6	27	1	16	30	6	44	4
Parts of	71	23	30	7	20	12	21	25	7	32	8
Circle	72	17	38	5	31	5	15	37	7	30	8
	73	19	26	8	28	10	15	35	9	33	5
											==
				ary, 1				May,			
		Per	cent	of Re	spons	<u>es</u>	Per	cent	OI KE	spons	es
Item	Group*	<u>_A</u> **	<u>В</u>	<u> </u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	_ <u>A</u> **	<u>B</u>	<u> </u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>
30	81	41	20	15	4	21	38	17	21	5	19
	0.0	47	15	16	3	19	49	10	14	9	14
Comparing d	EC	48	21	14	1	14	47	10	20	5	19
imals to fr	ac 71	35	22	10	4	27	43	21	15	4	17
tional numb	ers 72	39	15	22	5	20	41	28	15	5	10
	73	35	14	14	1	35	42	14	20	7	17
COMPUTATION	<u> </u>	-	Tanu	arv '	73 35 14 14 1 35 COMPUTATIONS January, 1972						
		Per				es		May, cent		espons	<u>es</u>
- .			rcent	of Re	espons		_Per	cent	of Re		
Item	Group*	Per				<u>E</u> **			of Re	<u>D</u>	_ <u>E</u> *:
	Group*		rcent	of Re	espons		<u>Per</u> <u>A</u> 1	B 1	of Re	<u>D</u> 0	<u>E</u> *:
31	81	_A	<u>B</u>	of Re	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u> **	A 1 0	B 1 7	of Re 		<u>E</u> ** 95 86
31 Multiplicat	81 Sion 83	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	of Re	<u>D</u> 2	<u>E</u> **		B 1 7 4	of Re	D 0 2 1	<u>E</u> * 95 86 86
31	81 Sion 83	_A 4 4	<u>B</u> 4 2	of Re	D 2 1	<u>E</u> ** 88 86	A 1 0 2 0	B 1 7 4 6	of Re	D 0 2 1 2	_E*: 95 86 86 86
31 Multiplicat	81 sion 82	_A 4 4 2		of Re		E** 88 86 80 87 88	A 1 0 2 0 4	B 1 7 4 6 4	of Re	D 0 2 1 2 1	E*: 95 86 86 86 90
31 Multiplicat	81 82 21 83 21 83	_A 4 4 2 2		Of Re	<u>D</u> 2 1 9 3	E** 88 86 80 87	A 1 0 2 0	B 1 7 4 6	of Re	D 0 2 1 2	_E*: 95 86 86 86
31 Multiplicat	81 82 83 83 71 72	_A 4 4 2 2 0		C 2 4 4 7 7 8 8	D 2 1 9 3 2 6	E** 88 86 80 87 88	A 1 0 2 0 4		Of Re 3 5 5 5 2 2 2	D 0 2 1 2 1	E*: 95 86 86 86 90
31 Multiplicat	81 82 83 83 71 72	A 4 4 2 2 0 0	B 4 2 4 1 2 2 2	of Re C 2 4 4 7 7 8 ary,	D 2 1 9 3 2 6	E** 88 86 80 87 88 81	A 1 0 2 0 4 3	B 1 7 4 6 4 1	0f Re C 3 5 5 5 2 2	D 0 2 1 2 1 5	_E** 95 86 86 86 90 85
31 Multiplicat	81 82 83 83 71 72	A 4 4 2 2 0 0	B 4 2 4 1 2 2 2	of Re C 2 4 4 7 7 8 ary,	D 2 1 9 3 2 6	E** 88 86 80 87 88 81	A 1 0 2 0 4 3	B 1 7 4 6 4 1 May,	of Re C 3 5 5 2 2 1972 of R	D 0 2 1 2 1 5	_E** 95 86 86 86 90 85
31 Multiplicat	81 82 83 83 71 72	A 4 4 2 2 0 0	B 4 2 4 1 2 2 2	C 2 4 4 7 7 8 ary, of R	D 2 1 9 3 2 6	E** 88 86 80 87 88 81	A 1 0 2 0 4 3	B 1 7 4 6 4 1	of Re C 3 5 5 2 2 1972 of R	D 0 2 1 2 1 5	_E** 95 86 86 90 85
31 Multiplicat Whole Number	81 82 83 87 71 72 73	A 4 4 2 2 0 0 0	B 4 2 4 1 2 2 Janurcent	C 2 4 4 7 7 8 ary, of R	D 2 1 9 3 2 6	E** 88 86 80 87 88 81	Per A 4	B 1 7 4 6 4 1 May, rcent B*	of Re C 3 5 5 5 2 2 1972 of R * _C 1	D 0 2 1 2 1 5 espons	_E* 95 86 86 90 85
31 Multiplicat Whole Number	81 82 83 83 71 72 73	_A 4 4 2 2 0 0 0 Pe	B 4 2 4 1 2 2 Janu rcent	of Re	D 2 1 9 3 2 6 1972 espons	E** 88 86 80 87 88 81 Sees E	Per A 4 6	B 1 7 4 6 4 1 May, rcent B* 81 75	Of Re C 3 5 5 2 2 1972 Of R * C 1 3	D 0 2 1 2 1 5 espons	_E* 95 86 86 90 85
31 Multiplicat Whole Number	81 82 83 83 71 72 73	A 4 4 2 2 0 0 0 Pe A 4	B 4 2 4 1 2 2 Janu rcent	of Re C 2 4 4 7 7 8 ary, of R * C	D 2 1 9 3 2 6 1972 espons	E** 88 86 80 87 88 81 EES 9	Per A 4 6 6 6	May, rcent B* 1 7 4 6 4 1 May, rcent B* 81 75 81	of Re C 3 5 5 2 2 1972 of R * C 1 3 5	D 0 2 1 2 1 5 —————————————————————————————	_E* 95 86 86 90 85
31 Multiplicat Whole Number Item 32 Arranging Fractional	81 82 83 71 72 73 Group* 81 82	A 4 4 2 2 0 0 0 Pe A 4 3	### A ST TENT OF THE PROPERTY	of Re C 2 4 4 7 7 8 ary, of R * C 4 5	D 2 1 9 3 2 6 1972 espons D 18 15	E** 88 86 80 87 88 81 EES 0	Per A 1 0 2 0 4 3 Per A 4 6 6 6 6 6	B 1 7 4 6 4 1 May, rcent B* 81 75 81 57	0f Re C 3 5 5 2 2 1972 0f R * C 1 3 5 2	D 0 2 1 2 1 5 espons D 11 13 6 27	_E* 95 86 86 90 85
31 Multiplicat Whole Number	81 82 83 71 72 73 Group* 81 82 83	A 4 4 2 2 0 0 0 Pe A 4 3 4		of Re C 2 4 4 7 7 8 ary, of R * C 4 5 5		E** 88 86 80 87 88 81 EES 0 0	Per A 4 6 6 6	May, rcent B* 1 7 4 6 4 1 May, rcent B* 81 75 81	of Re C 3 5 5 2 2 1972 of R * C 1 3 5	D 0 2 1 2 1 5 —————————————————————————————	_E** 95 86 86 90 85



			May, cent	1972 of R es	pons	es						
<u>Item</u>	Group*	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	_ <u>C</u> **	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>		_ <u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	_ <u>C</u> **	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>
33	81	9	23	50	3	14		10	17	54	3	13
	82	7	17	55	4	17		7	16	48	5	21
Equivalent Fractions	83	6	14	48	0	32		5	25	49	7	14
Flactions	71	10	12	50	7	19		5	15	48	4	25
	72	13	25	36	3	21		16	17	44	6 3	14 17
	73	12	20	43	3	20		8	15	53	<u> </u>	
		Per		ry, 1 of Re		ses_			May,	1972 of Re	spons	ses_
Item	Group*	_ <u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>_c</u>	<u>a_</u>	_ <u>E</u> **		<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	_ <u>E</u> **
34	81	5	4	6	1	84		6	3	3	0	88
	82	6	1	6	2	85		6	2	8	6	77
Division	00	7	4	7	4	77		2	0	2	2	93
Whole Number	71	5	2	7	4	81		4	5	7	0	85
	72	8	3	7	3	80		10	3	8	4	74
	73	6	5	5	2	81		3	1	8	5	83
		<u>Pe</u> :		ary, 1		ses_		Per		1972 of Re	spon	ses
<u>Item</u>	Group*	_ <u>A</u>	<u>B</u> *:	* <u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>		<u>A</u>	<u>B</u> *	* <u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>
35	81	3	74	6	1	15		3	80	3	0	13
Subtraction	82	3	77	2	1	15		6	75	6	2	9
Fractional	83	9	69	7	1	12		2	78	6	2	11
Numbers	71	7	55	7	3	23		5	67	6	3	19
. 	72	9 3	74 80	7 5	0 0	10 10		5 5	73 82	7 1	2 1	13 10
January, 1972 Percent of Responses										1972 of Ro	spon	ses
<u>Item</u>	Group*	_ <u>A</u> *	* <u>B</u>	<u>_C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>		_ <u>A</u> *	* <u>B</u>	<u>_C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>_E</u>
36	81	63	10	8	5	6		73	4	8	5	9
	82	71	6	8	7	4		75	5	8	4	3
Equivalent	83	75	10	6	4	5		75	7	5	2	9
Fractions	71	67	10	6	6	5		66	3	7	8	12
	72	69	8	13	3	5		75	6	6	6	6
	73	76	3	3	3	12		77	6	6	3	8



				ry, 19		<u>e</u> s				1972 of Re	sponse	es_
Item	Group*	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u> </u>	<u>D</u> **	<u>E</u>		<u>A</u> .	<u>B</u>	<u> </u>	<u>D</u> **	<u>E</u>
37	81	4	3	33	25	30		1	5	41	23	28
	0.0	5	2	37	23	26		6	7	25	30	27
Perimeter of	83	2	2	36	19	38		4	6	17	47	26
Figures	71	3	3	21	30	31		4	5	23	28	37
	72	4	6	21	29	30		2	4	26	· 1	41
	73	1	2	24	24	40		3	6	20	48	19
				of Re		ės_				1972 of Re	spons	<u>es</u>
Item	Group*	<u>A</u> **	<u>B</u>	<u></u> C	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>		<u>A</u> **	<u>B</u>	<u> </u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>
38	81	56	6	4	13	19		52	3	8	21	17
	0.0	48	14	6	7	20		49	6	6	1.5	21
Multiplicat:	1011 O 3	56	6	5	17	14		59	9	5	9	17
Whole Number	rs 71	38	4	5	10	37		39	5	5	19	32
	72	44	13	6	12	20		41	9	7	18	23
	73	58	6	6	6	20		53	9	6	7	23
				ary, 1		ses_				1972 of R	espons	<u></u>
<u> </u>	Group*				spons	ses_E						es_E
		Per A	<u>cent</u> ®	of Re 	spons D	_ <u>E</u>		Per d	<u>B</u>	of R	* <u>D</u>	_ <u>E</u>
39	81	Per A	<u>en t</u> ® _B 2	of Re _C** 75	spons D 4	<u>E</u> 17		Pero A 3	B 4	of R _C* 81	* <u>D</u>	_ <u>E</u> 9
39 Multiplicat	81 ion 82	<u>A</u> 3 1	<u>B</u> 2 5	of Re _C** 75 83	D 4 1	<u>E</u> 17 10		<u>A</u> 3 4	B 4 6	of R C* 81 77	* <u>D</u> 3 4	_ <u>E</u> 9 8
39 Multiplicat Whole Numbe	81 ion 82 r 83	A 3 1 2	B 2 5 2	<u>C</u> ** 75 83 83	<u>D</u> 4 1 4	_E 17 10 7		A 3 4 2	B 4	of R 	* <u>D</u> 3 4 4	_ <u>E</u> 9 8 9
39 Multiplicat Whole Numbe Times a Dec	81 ion 82 r 83 i- 71	A 3 1 2 4	B 2 5 2 4	<u>C</u> ** 75 83 83 62	D 4 1 4 3	E 17 10 7 19		A 3 4 2 5	B 4 6 6 7	of R C* 81 77 79 63	* <u>D</u> 3 4 4 6	_ <u>E</u> 9 8 9 18
39 Multiplicat Whole Numbe	81 ion 82 r 83	A 3 1 2	B 2 5 2	<u>C</u> ** 75 83 83	<u>D</u> 4 1 4	_E 17 10 7	-	A 3 4 2	B 4 6	of R 	* <u>D</u> 3 4 4	_ <u>E</u> 9 8 9
39 Multiplicat Whole Numbe Times a Dec	81 ion 82 r 83 i- 71	A 3 1 2 4 1	B 2 5 2 4 3	C** 75 83 83 62 80	# <u>D</u> 4 1 4 3 1	_E 17 10 7 19 14		A 3 4 2 5 3 0	B 4 6 6 7 6 7	of R C* 81 77 79 63 72 73	* <u>D</u> 3 4 4 6 3 2	_E 9 8 9 18 17
39 Multiplicat Whole Numbe Times a Dec	81 ion 82 r 83 i- 71	Per d		C** 75 83 83 62 80	# D 4 1 4 3 1 1 1 1 .972	E 17 10 7 19 14 17		A 3 4 2 5 3 0	B 4 6 6 7 6 7	of R C* 81 77 79 63 72 73	* <u>D</u> 3 4 4 6 3 2	9 8 9 18 17 17
39 Multiplicat Whole Numbe Times a Dec	81 ion 82 r 83 i- 71	Per d		C** 75 83 83 62 80 64 ary, 1	# D 4 1 4 3 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	E 17 10 7 19 14 17		A 3 4 2 5 3 0	B 4 6 6 7 6 7	of R C* 81 77 79 63 72 73	* <u>D</u> 3 4 4 6 3 2	9 8 9 18 17 17
39 Multiplicat Whole Numbe Times a Dec mal	81 ion 82 r 83 i- 71 72 73	Per A 3 1 2 4 1 3 Per A	B 2 5 2 4 3 7 Janu cent	75 83 83 62 80 64 ary, 1 of Re	972 espon	E 17 10 7 19 14 17 —————————————————————————————————		A 3 4 2 5 3 0 Per A 4	B 4 6 6 7 6 7 Cent	of R C* 81 77 79 63 72 73 1972 of R C*	* <u>D</u> 3 4 4 6 3 2 espons * <u>D</u>	_E 9 8 9 18 17 17 Eses _E 10
39 Multiplicat Whole Numbe Times a Dec ma1 Item 40	81 ion 82 r 83 i 71 72 73 Group*	Per A 6	B 2 5 2 4 3 7 Janu cent B 3	75 83 83 62 80 64 ary, 1 of Re	# D 4 1 4 3 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	E 17 10 7 19 14 17		A 3 4 2 5 3 0 Per A 4 4	B 4 6 6 7 6 7 Cent	of R C* 81 77 79 63 72 73 1972 of R 75 80	* <u>D</u> 3 4 4 6 3 2 espons * <u>D</u> 4 6	_E 9 8 9 18 17 17 17
39 Multiplicat Whole Numbe Times a Dec mal Item 40 Addition	81 ion 82 r 83 r 71 72 73 Group* 81 82	Per A 6 4		C** 75 83 83 62 80 64 ary, 1 of Re C**	972 espon	E 17 10 7 19 14 17 —————————————————————————————————		A 3 4 2 5 3 0 Per A 4 4 4	B 4 6 6 7 6 7 May, cent	0f R C* 81 77 79 63 72 73 1972 of R 75 80 78	* <u>D</u> 3 4 4 6 3 2 espons * <u>D</u> 4 6 6	_E 9 8 9 18 17 17 17
39 Multiplicat Whole Numbe Times a Dec ma1 Item 40	81 ion 82 r 83 i 71 72 73 Group* 81 82 83	Per A 6	B 2 5 2 4 3 7 Janu cent B 3 2 4	C** 75 83 83 62 80 64 ary, 1 of Re C** 71 86 78	972 espon	E 17 10 7 19 14 17 ses E 13 4 5		A 3 4 2 5 3 0 Per 4 4 4 5	B 4 6 6 7 6 7 Cent B 6 6 2 4	of R C* 81 77 79 63 72 73 1972 of R C* 75 80 78 67	* <u>D</u> 3 4 4 6 3 2 espons * <u>D</u> 4 6 6 8	_E 9 8 9 18 17 17 17 Eses E 10 4 10 12
39 Multiplicat Whole Numbe Times a Dec mal Item 40 Addition	81 ion 82 r 83 r 71 72 73 Group* 81 82 83 71	Per A 6 4 9		C** 75 83 83 62 80 64 ary, 1 of Re C**	972 espon	E 17 10 7 19 14 17 —————————————————————————————————		A 3 4 2 5 3 0 Per 4 4 4 5 3	B 4 6 6 7 6 7 Cent B 6 6 2 4 5	of R C* 81 77 79 63 72 73 1972 of R C* 75 80 78 67 79	* <u>D</u> 3 4 4 6 3 2 espons * <u>D</u> 4 6 8 4	_E 9 8 9 18 17 17 17 E E 10 4 10 12 9
39 Multiplicat Whole Numbe Times a Dec mal Item 40 Addition	81 ion 82 r 83 i 71 72 73 Group* 81 82 83	Per A 6 4 9 4	B 2 5 2 4 3 7 Janu cent B 3 2 4 2	C** 75 83 83 62 80 64 ary, 1 of Re C** 71 86 78 63	972 espons -972 -94 4 4 4 5	E 17 10 7 19 14 17 ——————————————————————————————————		A 3 4 2 5 3 0 Per 4 4 4 5	B 4 6 6 7 6 7 Cent B 6 6 2 4	of R C* 81 77 79 63 72 73 1972 of R C* 75 80 78 67	* <u>D</u> 3 4 4 6 3 2 espons * <u>D</u> 4 6 6 8	_E 9 8 9 18 17 17 17 Eses E 10 4 10 12



			Janua cent		1972 Espons	es	May, 1972 Percent of Respons	es_
<u>Item</u>	Group*	_ <u>A</u> **	<u>B</u>	<u> </u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>A** B C D</u>	<u>E</u>
41	81	83	5	2	0	11	97 1 0 1	1
Subtraction	82	91	4	0	0	6	82 5 3 2	8
Whole Numbers	83	90	1 5	1 3	4 1	4 9	83 7 4 1 81 5 5 0	4
	7 J. 72	82 86	3	3	1	8	81 5 5 0 78 10 2 2	10 8
	73	88	1	1	1	8	88 2 1 0	7
		Per		ry, I	1972 Espons	ses_	May, 1972 Percent of Respons	es
<u> Item</u>	Group*	<u>A</u>	_ <u>B</u> *:	<u>с</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>A</u> <u>B** C</u> <u>D</u>	<u>E</u>
42	81	8	57	12	5	16	12 71 8 4	6
	82	12	65	9	5	4	18 58 9 6	6
Decimal Div- ision	83	5	72	9	2	11	15 57 9 9	11
151011	71	26	33	7	10	16	14 48 10 6	20
	72	9	58	5	14	9	9 51 8 14 7 68 3 5	17 16
	73	24	45	8	7	9	, 00 3 3	
		Per		ary, of_R	1972 espon:	ses_	May, 1972 Percent of Respons	se <u>s</u>
<u>Item</u>	Group*	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	_ <u>C</u> *	* <u>D</u>	_ <u>E</u>	<u>A</u> <u>B</u> <u>C** D</u>	<u>E</u>
43	81	1	2	76	4	15	0 4 80 6	9
	82	Ō	2	80	4	12	1 8 77 5	8
Multiplicati	on 83	1	2	84	4	9	1 1 78 4	16 21
of Fractiona Numbers	¹ 71	0	11	62	6	19	4 5 59 7 4 7 64 6	18
Numbers	72	2	3	75	8	12	3 3 78 2	11
	73	2	5	76	1	16	3 3 ,3	_
								=
		Рe		ary, of R	1972 Espon	ses_	May, 1972 Percent of Respon	<u>ses</u>
<u>Item</u>	Group*	A	_ <u>B</u>			E	<u>A</u> <u>B</u> <u>C** D</u>	_ <u>E</u>
			_	εo	4	23	9 8 65 7	10
	^-					/ 4		
44	81 82	12 11	3	58 66			8 9 64 7	8
Division of	82	11	7	66	3	8	8 9 64 7 11 11 64 4	10
	82 .s 83	11 7	7 5				8 9 64 7 11 11 64 4 9 8 60 5	10 1 7
Division of	82	11	7	66 68	3 6	8 12	8 9 64 7 11 11 64 4	10



			<u>_</u> _				 			===	
			Janua cent			ses		May, cent	1972 of Re	spons	<u>es</u>
<u>Item</u>	Group*	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	_ <u>C</u> **	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	_ <u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	_ <u>C</u> **	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>
45	81	18	7	49	2	18	19	4	60	1	15
Fraction to	82	25	8	33	3	28	28	10	35	8	17
A Decimal	83	12	7	52	2	22	11	7	58	2	21
. Decimar	71	22	8	17	2	39	20	7	33	5	27
	72 72	17	8	22 13	4 0	37 43	24	11 6	26 60	4 5	33 16
	73 	33 				<u> </u>					10
			Tanua	 ary, 1	1972			May,	1972		
	-	<u>Per</u>	cent	• -		ses			of Re	spons	es
<u>Item</u>	Group*	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u> </u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>_C</u>	<u>D</u>	_ <u>E</u> **
	01	17	c	0	9	55	25	3	1	10	61
46	81 82	17 23	5 8	8 3	14	46	26	5	7	12	48
Percent to	83	12	5	3 7	7	64	9	4	11	10	67
a Fraction	71	17	8	8	13	35	21	6	2	12	51
	71 72	9	12	8	5	55	14	10	6	9	61
	73	19	5	8	5	53	19	6	8	8	51
		<u> </u>					 				
	-	_Pe:	Janua rcent	of Re		ses_	Pe:		1972 of R	espon:	ses
Item	Group*	_ <u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	_ <u>C</u>	D	_ <u>E</u> **	_ <u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	_ <u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	_ <u>E</u> *:
47	81	29	8	5	5	50	25	5	13	8	47
Area & Divi-	00	27	5	10	13	39	28	8	4	8	49
sion of Whol	^^	23	10	5	10	52	26	9	6	10	48
Numbers	71	34	4	5	12	42	25	6	10	7	49
Nomber 5	72	36	8	4	6	44	32	4	10	8	45
	73	22	5	3 	17 	50 	 24 		5 	6	55
			Tanu	ary,	1972			May,	1972		
		<u>Pe</u>	rcent			ses	<u>Pe</u>		of R		ses_
Item	Group*	<u>A</u>	_ <u>B</u> *	* <u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>A</u>	_ <u>B</u> *	* <u>C</u>	_ <u>D</u>	<u>_E</u>
48	81	1	59	16	14	9	2	69	13	7	8
Division of	82	3	61	16	11	5	5	68	14	4	7
Fractional	83	2	69	12	6	10	1	73	9	11	6
Numbers	71	3	34	27	14	14	3	45	23	8	16
Milliners	72	2	54	25	5	10	4	51	13	11	18
	73	0	74	7	2	14	1	64	9	8	16



		Per		ary,		ses	Per	May,	1972 of Re	spons	ses_
<u>Item</u>	Group*	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	_ <u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u> **	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u> </u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u> **
49	81	23	7	6	2	61	18	8	5	3	66
Addition of	82	19	12	4	2	61	19	15	8	1	54
Fractional	83	10	15	4	4	65	9	17	10	0	63
Numbers	71	39	14	3	4	38	26	13	4	5	51
	72 73	26 19	15 13	8 1	0	50 66	22 15	12 7	5 5	5 6	56 68
		Per		ary,		ses	Pei	May,	1972 of Re	spons	ses_
<u>Item</u>	Group*	_ <u>A</u> *;	* <u>В</u>	<u></u> C	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>A</u> *;	* <u> </u>	<u>_</u> C	<u>D</u>	E
50	81	41	27	26	5	1	46	19	23	8	5
Multiplicat	0.0	43	25	18	8	4	53	22	15	7	1
of Fraction		36	23	30	7	4	41	16	22	14	6
Numbers	71	28	41	22	8	1	34	31	22	6	5
	72	31	28	24	13	4	44	29	18	6	2
	73 	34 	20	36	5	6 		26	26 	7	2
	·			ry, 19			n .		1972		
		_Per	cent	of Re	espon	ses	_Per	cent	of Re	spons	ses_
<u>Item</u>	<u>Group*</u>	_ <u>A</u> *;	* <u>B</u>	<u></u> C	<u>D</u>	<u></u> E	_ <u>A</u> *:	* <u>B</u>	<u> </u>	_ <u>D</u>	<u>E</u>
51	81	27	14	7	10	38	34	10	7	7	39
Diagram &	82	32	22	9	3	28	23	25	8	7	32
Percents	83	30	11	10	9	30	31	15	7	11	33
	71	12	8	11	8	44	18	14	11	5	41
	72 73	17 19	12 9	11 7	4 2	42 53	20 44	11 5	17 9	10 7	38 30
				•	1070		<u> </u>				=
		Per		ary, i		ses_	Per		1972 of_Re	espons	ses_
<u>Item</u>	<u>Group*</u>	_ <u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	_ <u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u> **	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u> </u>	<u>D</u>	_ <u>E</u> **
52	81	24	6	14	14	34	35	8	8	9	38
Area	82	42	5	7	13	27	31	8	14	12	32
	83	28	9	7	14	33	40	5	10	6	37
						10					
	71	46	4	12	12	18	43	6	12	7	26
	71 72 73	46 42 44	4 4 8	12 12 8	12 10 12	18 23 22	43 44 50	6 6 3	12 11 11	7 15 15	26 24 15

					_						=
		<u>Pe</u>		ary,		ses		May,		spons	<u>es</u>
<u> Item</u>	Group*	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>_</u> C	<u>D</u>	_ <u>E</u> **	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u> </u>	<u>D</u>	_ <u>E</u> **
53 Fractions to Decimals	81 82 83 71 72 73	14 8 4 11 11 16	10 10 5 12 10 8	5 24 10 17 13 10	13 4 5 5 7 5	50 43 72 38 41 45	 8 8 2 5 11 6	10 14 16 12 14 10	11 22 7 11 19 7	15 17 16 8 17 16	48 35 57 54 37 56
	 Per		1972 of Re	espons	es_						
Item	Group*	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	_ <u>C</u>	_ <u>D</u>	_ <u>E</u> **	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	_ <u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	_ <u>E</u> **
54 Arranging Fractions	81 82 83 71 72 73	19 25 16 19 27 13	32 22 20 28 29 38	13 12 9 15 13	7 8 15 8 8	27 31 38 29 21 28	22 20 17 10 27 10	25 27 12 27 21 27	10 14 14 20 12 13	8 8 11 10 8 9	35 28 44 31 31 40
		Per		ary,		ses_	 _Pei		1972 of R	espons	ses
<u> Item</u>	Group*	_ <u>A</u>	_ <u>B</u>	<u>_</u> C	_ <u>D</u> *:	* <u>E</u>	_ <u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	_ <u>C</u>	<u>D</u> *:	* <u>E</u>
55 Decimal Division	81 82 83 71 72 73	22 25 17 30 19 27	5 9 10 9 6 17	8 5 4 7 10 2	52 53 58 31 51 30	9 6 7 13 7 16	28 27 21 24 23 22	8 9 4 13 8 9	4 8 15 7 5 9	48 43 52 39 52 49	12 8 7 11 11 9
		Pe		ary,		ses	Pe	-	1972 of R	espon	ses_
<u>Item</u>	Group*	<u>A</u> *:	* <u>B</u>	_ <u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>_A</u> *:	* <u>B</u>	<u>_</u> C	<u>D</u>	<u> </u>
56 Equations	81. 82 83 71 72 73	36 40 40 33 30 28	12 7 12 21 13 9	13 16 12 14 12 21	7 5 4 5 10	29 30 30 26 30 35	35 40 42 33 36 34	16 11 15 6 17 16	24 23 21 19 11 18	3 7 6 8 9 10	21 1 6 15 31 26



		_					 				=
		Per		ary, 1	L972 espons	ses			1972 of R e	spons	es
Item	Group*	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>_C</u>	_ <u>D</u> **	* <u>E</u>	<u>A</u>	_ <u>B</u>	<u>_C</u>	<u>D</u> **	<u>E</u>
57 Addition of Signed Num-	81 82 83	1 2 1	5 3 2	27 29 19	61 62 65	5 3 12	3 2 6	4 4 5	30 27 25	54 61 57	9 4 6
bers	71 72 73	1 2 3	3 3 1	35 36 30	53 52 62	7 8 2	 3 1 0	4 3 1	35 29 20	54 60 65	3 5 9
		Per		ary, i	1972 espons	ses_			1972 of Re	espons	es_
Item	Group*	<u>A</u> **	<u>в</u>	_ <u>c</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	_ <u>A</u> **	<u>B</u>	_ <u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>_E</u>
58 Area of Circle	81 82 83 71 72 73	18 19 21 13 12 14	14 14 9 14 11 9	17 9 17 12 20 16	14 17 20 24 12 23	11 7 6 6 8 10	32 19 38 15 11	8 12 15 17 16 15	20 20 16 22 21 22	23 23 19 19 28 15	13 8 9 9 11 10
		Pei		ary,	1972 espons	ses			1972 of R	espons	<u>es</u>
<u> Item</u>	<u>Grouj</u> ·	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	_ <u>C</u>	_ <u>D</u>	<u>E</u> **	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	_ <u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	_E**
59 Percents to Fractions	81 82 83 71 72 73	6 2 6 3 2 6	9 5 7 8 4 3	38 42 58 36 45 35	12 12 7 20 15 17	32 39 \ 20 27 29 37	 4 3 2 6 1 3	5 6 7 5 6 8	41 38 46 42 46 49	12 13 15 15 14 6	37 39 27 28 31 32
		Pe:		ary, of R	1972 espon	se <u>s</u>			1972 of R	espons	es
<u> Item</u>	Group*	_ <u>A</u> *	* <u>B</u>	_ <u>c</u>	<u>_D</u>	<u> </u>	_ <u>A</u> **	<u>B</u>	_ <u>C</u>	<u> </u>	<u>E</u>
60 Equality of Fractions	81 82 83 71 72 73	35 52 42 33 30 34	19 14 12 14 25 19	21 16 21 21 18 16	10 7 10 15 10 15	14 8 14 13 12 13	35 46 40 29 33 33	14 11 21 19 17 14	29 22 17 24 26 25	11 14 9 13 11	9 5 11 14 13 16



												=
APPLICATIONS (Word Proble				ary, 1 of Re		ses_	_	Pei	May,		ponse	<u>es</u>
<u> Item</u>	Group*	_ <u>A</u>	<u>B</u> **	* <u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	_	<u>A</u>	<u>_B</u> **	_ <u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	_ <u>E</u>
61	81	11	75	5	3	6		7	82	4	0	8
Division &	82	7	81	4	1	7		8	80	2	0	9
then Multipl		6	77	6	0	10		7	75	9	1	7
cation of De		12	65	6	1	14		8	79	2	0	11
imal Numbers	5 72	6	80	4	1	9		4	82	2	0	13
	73	0	87	3	0	9		3	83	2	0	11
									-			-
				ary, 1 <u>of</u> Re		ses_	_	Pei	May, ccent		pons	es_
<u> Item</u>	Group*	_ <u>A</u> **	<u> </u>	<u>_</u> C	D	<u>E</u>	_	<u>A</u> *;	<u>в</u>	<u>_C</u>	<u>D</u>	_ <u>E</u>
62	81	67	3	5	0	26	7	'5	3	5	5	13
	82	78	3	2	4	13		0	5	4	3	18
Addition &	0.0	78	4	5	2	11		2	7	1	5	15
Then Subtraction of Deci	71	63	4	3	4	26		2	7	3	1	17
mal Numbers	72	79	0	6	2	13	7	3	2	4	5	17
mai Numbers	73	69	1	5	3	22	7	0	2	2	10	15
									May,	1072		=
		Per		ery, 1		ses_	_	Per	rcent		spons	<u>es</u>
<u>Item</u>	Group*	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	_ <u>C</u> **	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	-	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	_ <u>C</u> **	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>
63	81	19	16	43	6	12		.2	13	56	5	12
Multiplicat:		22	10	47	8	-6		.9	16	50	6	5
of Fraction	83	11	9	52	11	10		.9	9	51	9	11
& Whole Numl	ber 71	19	15	39	7	11		.6	13	50	5	12
	72	20	18	44	7	8		.9	14	52	7 3	6 8
	73	16	12	42	12	12		20	8	53	-	_
			Tonu	ary,	1072				May,	1972		_
		Per		of Re		ses	_	Pe	rcent		spons	es_
<u>Item</u>	Group*	_ <u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u></u> C	_ <u>D</u> *	* <u>E</u>	-	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>_C</u>	<u>_D</u> **	<u>E</u>
64	81	21	5	6	41	24	2	25	5	3	45	22
Percentage	82	13	7	4	47	21		22	6	6	42	16
rercentage	83	14	2	4	58	20		23	9	6	46	15
	71	9	8	4	45	26		.9	4	6	41	2 3
	72	23	6	3	39	25	2	21	7	2	42	23
	73	17	9	3	44	17		.6	7	5	47	20



												=
		_Pe	Janua rcent	of Re		es	_	Pei	May,		esponse	es
<u>Item</u>	Group*	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>_</u> C	_ <u>D</u> **	<u> </u>	_	A	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	_ <u>D</u> **	_ <u>E</u>
65	81	10	6	14	64	5		8	3	19	60	9
Addition &	82	8	6	13	59	11]	LO	6	16	57	11
then Division	83	4	11	20	53	11]	L 2	10	12	60	5
of Decimals	71	4	7	14	59	15		5	9	22	54	11
or becimais	72	3	8	21	58	9		7	6	26	55	6
	73	9	7	20	53	10		3	2	26	52	13
			Janua	iry, 1	1972				May,	1972		=
		Per	rcent			es_	_	Per	rcent	of Re	espons	<u>es_</u>
<u> Item</u>	Group*	_ <u>A</u>	<u>_B</u>	_ <u>C</u> *;	* <u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	_	A	_ <u>B</u>	_ <u>C</u> *:	* <u>D</u>	<u>E</u>
66	81	9	22	35	6	26		8	19	45	5	24
	82	9	29	44	1	12		6	16	51	6	21
Division &	0.2	10	21	46	5	16		7	15	52	6	17
then Subtrac-	- 71	8	26	28	5	24		5	25	31	6	32
tion of Deci-	72	14	26	30	3	24	2	10	28	32	4	24
mals	73	12	23	33	6	22		6	28	32	6	25
•		Do:	Janua rcent	ry, i				Per	May, rcent		espons	es
		10	LCENC	OI M	<u> </u>		_					
<u>Item</u>	<u>Group*</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u> **	<u> C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>_E</u>	-	<u>A</u>	_B**	* <u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>
67	81	3	81	6	4	6		7	79	5	1	8
Danimal Diad	82	10	69	7	2	8	:	10	71	8	4	4
Decimal Divi-	- 83	10	73	10	1	5		5	73	9	2	10
sion	71	7	78	4	3	5		5	73	5	5	10
	72	4	75	8	5	8		8	79	5	6	1.
	73	2	81	5	2	8		5	69	8	5	14
			Torring	ary, i	1072	_			May,	1972		=
		_Pe	rcent			<u>ses</u>	-	Pe:			espons	es
<u>Item</u>	Group*	_ <u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	_ <u>C</u> *:	* <u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	-	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	_ <u>C</u> *:	* <u>D</u>	<u>E</u>
68	81	6	3	72	9	8		5	6	80	1	8
Addition of	82	6	1	72	9	10		3	10	71	8	8 6
Whole Numbers	83	2	6	73	6	11		4	7	75	7	6
	71	3	4	76	4	12		5	2	83	2	7
	72	0	7	75	7	10		2	5	83	3	7
	73	1	6	73	3	15		1	3	84	1	7



				of Res		ses_			1972 of Re	spons	ses_
<u>Item</u>	<u>Group*</u>	_ <u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	_ <u>E</u> **	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u></u> C	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u> **
69	81	13	8	14	3	62	15	9	18	3	62
Multiplication	82	13	9	10	6	61	17	8	8	4	64
& then Addi-	03	15	10	5	6	63	12	10	19	4	56
tion of Dec-	71	12	12	13	3	61	17	10	7	3	63
imals	72	14	17	10	2	57	14	13	8	1	63
	73	19	12	6	5	58 	 14	8	7	3	65 —
				ary, 19		ses_			1972 of Re	espons	ses_
Irem	Group*	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	_ <u>C</u> **	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	_ <u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	_ <u>C</u> **	<u> D</u>	<u>E</u>
70	81	5	4	86	3	3	3	8	88	0	1
	82	3	7	87	1	3	2	10	85	1	2
Subtraction & then Divi-		2	2	91	1	2	5	10	75	6	4
sion of Dec-	71	3	4	82	3	8	6	6	81	1	5
imals	72	4	9	83	2	1	5	5	86	2	3
Illais	73	6	6	83	1	5	1	10	85	0	3
		_		1		_			1070		
				of Re		ses			1972 of R	espon	<u>ses</u>
<u> Item</u>	Group*					ses _E		cent		espon _D	ses E
		_ <u>A</u> **	<u>B</u>	of Re	spon:	<u>E</u>	Per	cent	of R		
71	Group* 81 82	_Per	cent	of Re	spon		Per _A** 71 59	ecent B 9 15	of Ro	<u>D</u> 	<u>E</u> 7 6
71 Decimal	81	<u>A</u> **	<u>B</u> 7	of Re	<u>D</u> 5	<u>E</u> 10	<u>A</u> ** 71 59 52	cent B 9	of Re		
71	81 82	<u>A</u> ** 67 72	<u>B</u> 7 6	of Re:	<u>D</u> 5 10	_ <u>E</u> 10 7	A** 71 59 52 69	9 15 15 6	of Re	_ <u>D</u> 8 10 5 5	E 7 6 14 12
71 Decimal	81 82 83 71 72	<u>A</u> ** 67 72 62 57 60	B 7 6 6 12 11	of Re-	D 5 10 7 13 5	E 10 7 7 5 7	A** 71 59 52 69 67	9 15 15 6	0f Re		E 7 6 14 12 9
71 Decimal	81 82 83 71	<u>A</u> ** 67 72 62 57	B 7 6 6 12	of Res		_E 10 7 7 5	A** 71 59 52 69	9 15 15 6	of Re	_ <u>D</u> 8 10 5 5	E 7 6 14 12
71 Decimal	81 82 83 71 72	A** 67 72 62 57 60 62	B 7 6 6 12 11 7	of Re-	5 10 7 13 5 6	E 10 7 7 5 7	A** 71 59 52 69 67	9 15 15 6 6 7	0f Re		E 7 6 14 12 9
71 Decimal	81 82 83 71 72	A** 67 72 62 57 60 62	B 7 6 6 12 11 7	of Re-	D 5 10 7 13 5 6	E 10 7 7 5 7 13	A** 71 59 52 69 67 66	9 15 15 6 6 7	of Ro		7 6 14 12 9 11
71 Decimal	81 82 83 71 72	A** 67 72 62 57 60 62	B 7 6 6 12 11 7	of Re. C 9 3 15 8 12 7 ary, 1	5 10 7 13 5 6	E 10 7 7 5 7 13	A** 71 59 52 69 67 66	9 15 15 6 6 7	of Ro C 6 8 14 7 9 2		7 6 14 12 9 11
71 Decimal Division	81 82 83 71 72 73	Perc _A** 67 72 62 57 60 62 Per _A	B 7 6 6 12 11 7 Janu cent B	of Re. C 9 3 15 8 12 7 ary, 1 of Re. C**	5 10 7 13 5 6	E 10 7 7 5 7 13 ses	71 59 52 69 67 66	9 15 15 6 6 7 May,	of Ro C 6 8 14 7 9 2 1972 of R		_E 7 6 14 12 9 11
71 Decimal Division Item 72	81 82 83 71 72 73	A** 67 72 62 57 60 62 Per	B 7 6 6 12 11 7	of Re- 	5 10 7 13 5 6	E 10 7 7 5 7 13	A** 71 59 52 69 67 66 Per A 3 7	9 15 15 6 6 7 May,	of R C 6 8 14 7 9 2 1972 of R C* 74 64		E 7 6 14 12 9 11
71 Decimal Division Item 72 Subtraction	81 82 83 71 72 73 Group*	Perc A** 67 72 62 57 60 62 Per A 3	B 7 6 6 12 11 7 Janu cent B 8	of Re- C 9 3 15 8 12 7 ary, 1 of Re- C**	5 10 7 13 5 6 972 spon	E 10 7 7 5 7 13 ses E 3	A** 71 59 52 69 67 66 Per A 3 7 5	9 15 15 6 6 7 May, cent B 12 7 10	0f R C 6 8 14 7 9 2 1972 0f R C* 74 64 69		E 7 6 14 12 9 11
71 Decimal Division Item 72 Subtraction & then Divi-	81 82 83 71 72 73 Group* 81 82 83	Per A 3 1	B 7 6 6 12 11 7 Janu cent B 8 13	of Re 	5 10 7 13 5 6 972 spon	E 10 7 7 5 7 13 ses E 3 4 5	A** 71 59 52 69 67 66 Per A 3 7 5 4	9 15 15 6 6 7 May, cent B 12 7 10 12	of Ro C 6 8 14 7 9 2 1972 of R 74 64 69 72		E 7 6 14 12 9 11
71 Decimal Division Item 72 Subtraction	81 82 83 71 72 73 Group* 81 82 83	Per A A** 67 72 62 57 60 62 Per A 3 1 6	B 7 6 6 12 11 7 Janu cent B 8 13 11	of Res	5 10 7 13 5 6 972 spon 7 7	E 10 7 7 5 7 13 ses E 3 4	A** 71 59 52 69 67 66 Per A 3 7 5	9 15 15 6 6 7 May, cent B 12 7 10	0f R C 6 8 14 7 9 2 1972 0f R C* 74 64 69		E 7 6 14 12 9 11



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				ery, 1		es		May, I		spons	es_
<u> Item</u>	Group*	_ <u>~</u> **	<u>B</u>	<u>_</u> C	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	_ <u>A</u> **	<u>В</u>	<u>_</u> C	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>
73	81 82	57 66	11 7	8 3	9 8	15 15	70 63	5 7	8 8	8 7	10 15
Addition & then Subtrac-	- 83 71	56 60	6 6	11 6	9 6	19 18	60 58	15 8	9 9	4 5	12 19
tion of Deci- mals	72	57	10	6	9	17	62 64	7 5	11 9	5 5	15 17
	73 	50 	13	14	6 	15 	 				
		Per		ary, 1		ses_	 Per	May,		espons	ses
<u>Item</u>	Group*	<u>A</u> **	<u>В</u>	<u>_C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	_ <u>A</u> **	* <u>B</u>	<u>_c</u>	D	<u>E</u>
74	81	44	14	20	5	16	57 57	13	16	2	11 8
Subtraction	82 , 83	50 60	25 10	14 15	1 2	8 12	54 54	11 14	22 12	5 7	12
of Fractiona	1 71	34	34	16	4	9	41	15	27	0	15
Number	72	40	20	22	6	11	46	8	30	3	13 9
	73	52	12	22	1	12	50	16	20	3	9
		Per		ary,		ses	Pe	May, rcent		espons	es_
<u> Item</u>	Group*	Per A		of Re		sesE	Pe:		of R	espon:	ses <u>E</u>
<u>Item</u> 75	Group*		3* 40	of Re * <u>C</u> 17	<u>L</u> 14	<u>E</u>	 _A 10	E**	of R _C _13	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u> 10
75	81 on 82	_A 13 16	3* 40 44	of Re* * C 17 16	<u>L</u> 14 15	<u>E</u> 14 5	 _A 10 10	B** 51	of R C 13 23	<u>D</u> 14 12	<u>E</u> 10 3
	81 on 82 n, 83	_A 13 16 15	3* 40 44 47	of Re * <u>C</u> 17 16 9	<u>L</u> 14 15 20	. <u>E</u> 14 5 7	 10 10 7	B** 51 51 48	<u>C</u> 13 23 19		10 3 10
75 Multiplicati then Divisio then Multipl	81 on 82 n, 83 i- 71	_A 13 16 15 15	3* 40 44 47 25	of Re * <u>C</u> 17 16 9 19	L 14 15 20 24	. <u>E</u> 14 5 7 10	_A 10 10 7 17	B** 51 51 48 38	0f R C 13 23 19 17	<u>D</u> 14 12	<u>E</u> 10 3
75 Multiplicati then Divisio then Multipl cationfrac	81 on 82 n, 83 i- 71 - 72	_A 13 16 15	3* 40 44 47	of Re * <u>C</u> 17 16 9	<u>L</u> 14 15 20	. <u>E</u> 14 5 7	 10 10 7	B** 51 51 48	<u>C</u> 13 23 19		10 3 10 8
75 Multiplicati then Divisio then Multipl	81 on 82 n, 83 i- 71 - 72	_A 13 16 15 15	3* 40 44 47 25 30	* <u>C</u> 17 16 9 19 20	14 15 20 24 18	_E 14 5 7 10 11	_A 10 10 7 17 19	B** 51 51 48 38 31	0f R C 13 23 19 17 20		10 3 10 8 14
75 Multiplicati then Divisio then Multipl cationfrac tion & Whole	81 on 82 n, 83 i- 71 - 72	13 16 15 15 17 17	3* 40 44 47 25 30 31	* C 17 16 9 19 20 19	14 15 20 24 18 14	14 5 7 10 11 12	10 10 7 17 19 14	B** 51 51 48 38 31	0f R C 13 23 19 17 20 11	D 14 12 15 15 16 10	10 3 10 8 14 10
75 Multiplicati then Divisio then Multipl cationfrac tion & Whole Number	81 on 82 n, 83 i- 71 - 72 - 73	_A 13 16 15 15 17 17	3* 40 44 47 25 30 31 Janu rcent	* C 17 16 9 19 20 19	14 15 20 24 18 14	14 5 7 10 11 12	A 10 10 7 17 19 14	B** 51 51 48 38 31 48 May,	0f R C 13 23 19 17 20 11 1972 of R	D 14 12 15 15 16 10	10 3 10 8 14 10
75 Multiplicati then Divisio then Multipl cationfrac tion & Whole	81 on 82 n, 83 i- 71 - 72	13 16 15 15 17 17	3* 40 44 47 25 30 31	* C 17 16 9 19 20 19 ary, of R	14 15 20 24 18 14 1972 espon	E 14 5 7 10 11 12 ses E	A 10 10 7 17 19 14 Pe	B** 51 51 48 38 31 48 May, rcent	0f R C 13 23 19 17 20 11 1972 0f R	D 14 12 15 15 16 10 —————————————————————————————————	10 3 10 8 14 10 =================================
75 Multiplicati then Divisio then Multipl cationfrac tion & Whole Number	81 on 82 n, 83 i- 71 - 72 - 73	_A 13 16 15 15 17 17 Pe _A 10	3* 40 44 47 25 30 31 Janu rcent 8*	* C 17 16 9 19 20 19 ** of R ** C 13	14 15 20 24 18 14 1972 espon	E 14 5 7 10 11 12 ses E 43	 A 10 10 7 17 19 14 Pe A 17	B** 51 51 48 38 31 48 May, rcent B**	0f R C 13 23 19 17 20 11 1972 of R C 13	D 14 12 15 15 16 10 —————————————————————————————————	_E 10 3 10 8 14 10 == ses _Z 31
75 Multiplicati then Divisio then Multipl cationfrac tion & Whole Number	81 on 82 n, 83 i- 71 - 72 - 73 Group* 81 82	A 13 16 15 15 17 17 Pe A 10 23	3* 40 44 47 25 30 31 Janu rcent 8*	* C 17 16 9 19 20 19 : of R :* C 13	14 15 20 24 18 14 1972 espon	E 14 5 7 10 11 12 ses E 43 23		B** 51 48 38 31 48 May, rcent B** 25 26	0f R C 13 23 19 17 20 11 1972 0f R 13 18	D 14 12 15 15 16 10 —————————————————————————————————	_E 10 3 10 8 14 10 ==
75 Multiplicati then Divisio then Multipl cationfrac tion & Whole Number Item 76	81 on 82 n, 83 i- 71 - 72 - 73 Group* 81 82 83	_A 13 16 15 15 17 17 Pe _A 10 23 20	3* 40 44 47 25 30 31 Janu rcent 18 14 19	* C 17 16 9 19 20 19 ** C 13 19 17	14 15 20 24 18 14 1972 espon	E 14 5 7 10 11 12 ses E 43 23 33	A 10 10 7 17 19 14 Pe A 17	B** 51 51 48 38 31 48 May, rcent B**	0f R C 13 23 19 17 20 11 1972 of R C 13	D 14 12 15 15 16 10 —————————————————————————————————	_E 10 3 10 8 14 10 == ses _Z 31
75 Multiplicati then Divisio then Multipl cationfrac tion & Whole Number Item 76 Addition &	81 on 82 n, 83 i- 71 - 72 - 73 Group* 81 82 83 71 275 72	A 13 16 15 15 17 17 Pe A 10 23	3* 40 44 47 25 30 31 Janu rcent 8*	* C 17 16 9 19 20 19 : of R :* C 13	14 15 20 24 18 14 1972 espon	E 14 5 7 10 11 12 ses E 43 23	_A 10 10 7 17 19 14 PeA 17 16 22	B** 51 51 48 38 31 48 May, rcent	0f R C 13 23 19 17 20 11 1972 of R 13 18 10	D 14 12 15 15 16 10 —————————————————————————————————	_E 10 3 10 8 14 10 == 2 31 17 30



											_
		D.		ary, I					1972	٠,	
		_Pei	cent	of Re	espons	ses	_ Per	cent	of Re	pons	ses
<u>Item</u>	<u>Group*</u>	_ <u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	_ <u>C</u> **	<u> D</u>	<u>E</u>	_ <u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	_ <u>C</u> **	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>
77	81	7	17	40	5	23	9	20	42	3	24
Multiplicati	82	6	25	42	2	13	5	26	43	6	13
Multiplicati of Fractions	ု ဝ၁	6	27	43	7	6	6	16	46	10	19
or fractions	/1	7	29	22	7	23	8	26	32	11	15
	72	8	24	25	8	22	4	25	39	8	20
	73	12	13	37	8	22	3	23	34	10	23
							-	Mau	1972		Ξ.
		_		ary,					of Re	SDODS	es
		Per	ccent	of Re	espon	ses		COM	<u> </u>	o p o i i c	, , , ,
<u> Item</u>	Group*	_ <u>A</u> **	* <u>B</u>	<u>_c</u>	_ <u>D</u>	<u>_E</u>	<u>A</u> **	<u>B</u>	<u>_C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>
78	81	30	19	8	15	19	31	27	6	16	16
	82	25	21	8	16	14	27	31	8	16	14
Percentage	83	40	14	7	21	11	38	19	14	14	14
	71	18	30	11	12	16	18	30	12	10	25
	72	23	24	5	9	23	23	28	11	14	17
	73	16	22	9	15	26	32	15	10	15	22
			-			· ·			1070	==	=
	-			ary,					1972	e pone	
		Per		ary, i		ses			1972 of Re	spons	= ses
<u>Item</u>	Group*	Per A*:	rcent			ses _E		cent		spons	ses E
			rcent * B	of Re	<u>D</u>	_ <u>E</u>	Per	<u>B</u> 28	of Re 		<u>E</u>
79	Group* 81 82	_ <u>A</u> *:	rcent	of Re	espon		<u>A</u> *** 24 25	28 30	of Re C 13 16	_ <u>D</u> 18 14	<u>E</u> 12 5
	81 82 83		* <u>B</u> 19 21 21	of Re		_E 18 11 15	A** 24 25 23	28 30 31	of Re	_ <u>D</u> 18 14 10	<u>E</u> 12 5 6
79	81 82 83 71		* <u>B</u> 19 21 21 12	of Re	D 23 16 15 13	_E 18 11 15 17	A*** 24 25 23 21	28 30 31 15	of Re		E 12 5 6 17
79	81 82 83 71 72	A** 14 24 14 19 15	* B 19 21 21 12 17	of Re	23 16 15 13	E 18 11 15 17 13	A** 24 25 23 21 18	28 30 31 15 20	of Re C 13 16 22 17 22		E 12 5 6 17 16
79	81 82 83 71		* <u>B</u> 19 21 21 12	of Re	D 23 16 15 13	_E 18 11 15 17	A*** 24 25 23 21	28 30 31 15	of Re		E 12 5 6 17
79	81 82 83 71 72	A** 14 24 14 19 15	* B 19 21 21 12 17 13	of Re C 17 12 23 22 23 24	23 16 15 13 11 13	E 18 11 15 17 13	A** 24 25 23 21 18	28 30 31 15 20 11	of Re		E 12 5 6 17 16
79	81 82 83 71 72	A** 14 24 14 19 15 8	* B 19 21 21 12 17 13	of Re	23 16 15 13 11 13	E 18 11 15 17 13 21	A** 24 25 23 21 18 23	28 30 31 15 20 11	of Re C 13 16 22 17 22		E 12 5 6 17 16 24
79	81 82 83 71 72	A** 14 24 14 19 15 8	* B 19 21 21 12 17 13	of Re C 17 12 23 22 23 24 ary,	D 23 16 15 13 11 13	E 18 11 15 17 13 21	A** 24 25 23 21 18 23	28 30 31 15 20 11	of Re _C 13 16 22 17 22 11		E 12 5 6 17 16 24
79 Percentage	81 82 83 71 72 73		* B 19 21 21 12 17 13 Janu rcent B	of Re C 17 12 23 22 23 24 ary, : of Re	23 16 15 13 11 13 1972 espons	_E 18 11 15 17 13 21	24 25 23 21 18 23	28 30 31 15 20 11	of Re C 13 16 22 17 22 11 1972 of Re		E 12 5 6 17 16 24
79 Percentage Item 80	81 82 83 71 72 73 Group*	A** 14 24 14 19 15 8 Per A 17	* B 19 21 21 12 17 13 Janu rcent B 14	of Re C 17 12 23 22 23 24 ary, : of Re 45	23 16 15 13 11 13 1972 espon	E 18 11 15 17 13 21 sees E 17	A** 24 25 23 21 18 23	28 30 31 15 20 11 May,	of Re		E 12 5 6 17 16 24
79 Percentage Item 80 Average of	81 82 83 71 72 73 Group* 81 82		* B 19 21 21 12 17 13 Janu rcent B	of Re C 17 12 23 22 23 24 ary, : of Re	23 16 15 13 11 13 1972 espons	_E 18 11 15 17 13 21	Per A** 24 25 23 21 18 23 Per A 23 24 23	28 30 31 15 20 11 May, cent	of Re		E 12 5 6 17 16 24 Sees E 13 10 17
79 Percentage Item 80	81 82 83 71 72 73 Group* 81 82	A** 14 24 14 19 15 8 Per A 17	* B 19 21 21 12 17 13 Janu rcent B 14 11	of Re C 17 12 23 22 23 24 ary, : of Re 45 52	23 16 15 13 11 13 1972 espon: * D 5 7	E 18 11 15 17 13 21 sees E 17 8	Per A** 24 25 23 21 18 23 Per A 23 24 23 24	28 30 31 15 20 11 May, cent B 18 16 12 17	of Re		E 12 5 6 17 16 24 Sees E 13 10 17 22
79 Percentage Item 80 Average of	81 82 83 71 72 73 Group* 81 82 83	A** 14 24 14 19 15 8 Per A 17 19 16	* B 19 21 21 12 17 13 Janu rcent B 14 11 10	of Re C 17 12 23 22 23 24 ary,: of Re 45 52 48	23 16 15 13 11 13 1972 espon: * D 5 7 6	_E	Per A** 24 25 23 21 18 23 Per A 23 24 23	28 30 31 15 20 11 May, cent	of Re		E 12 5 6 17 16 24 Sees E 13 10 17



3. ANALYSES (ANCOVA) BY I.Q. LEVELS FOR GRADES 7 & 8

A. Stanford Arithmetic Test

As mentioned before, all students were recently given intelligence tests. For the purposes of this study, those students in both grades 7 and 8 with I.Q.'s of 89 or less were classified as low I.Q. students. Students with I.Q.'s between 90 and 109 were classified as average I.Q. students. Those students with I.Q.'s of 110 and above were classified as having high I.Q.'s. The following tables present analyses by these differing I.Q. levels for the Stanford Aritimetic Test as well as for the Project Test. As before, the covariate in each case was the appropriate pre-test. The following scheme is utilized: if the table is labeled A it is for the 7th grade and if the table is labeled B it is for the 8th grade.

Table 15A presents Basic Data and the Summary Tables for the 7th grade low I.Q. students, the average I.Q. students, and the high I.Q. students for the computation section of the Stanford Arithmetic Test. The top part of Table 15A implies that the three groups—Method 1, low I.Q. students; Method 2, low I.Q. students; and Method 3, low I.Q. students did not differ significantly on the mean computation scores for the Stanford Arithmetic Test. The middle section of Table 15A presents a significant F-ratio of 3.92; this significant F-ratio implies that somewhere between the means of 17.92, 16.30, and 16.51 there is at least one significant difference. Later analyses found that the mean of the third group was larger than the mean of the second group and also that the mean of the third group was larger than the self-contained



TABLE 15A

BY I. Q. LEVELS

Stanford Arithmetic Test--Computations

Seventh Grade: Low I.Q.'s (89 or less)

		Bas	ic Data		Analy	rsi <u>s</u> (of Covari	ance Su	mmary 1	Cable_
Group*	<u>N</u>	Obtaine <u>Pre</u>	<u> Post</u>	Adj. Posttest Means	Source	<u>df</u>	ss	MS		<u>Dec.</u>
1 Low 2 Low 3 Low	13 8 11		11.31 11.50 12.27	11.07 11.70 12.41	Bet. W-in Total	2 28 30	10.64 258.32	5.32 9.23	0.58	N.S.

Seventh Grade Average I.Q.'s (90-109)

		Bas	ic Data		Anal	ysis	of Covaria	ance Sur	mary '	<u> Table</u>
Group*	<u>N</u>	Obtaine <u>Pre</u>	d Means Post	Adj. Posttest <u>Means</u>	Source	df	SS	MS	F	Dec.
1 Aver 2 Aver 3 Aver	67 67 46	14.49 15.60 15.63	16.58	16.51 16.30 17.92	Bet. W-in Total		79.12 1775	39.56 10.09	3.92 p < ₹ ₃ >₹ ₂	.025 X ₃ >X ₁

Seventh Grade High I.Q.'s (110 and above)

		Bas	ic Data		Analy	sis	of Covaria	ance Su	mmary 7	able
Group*	<u>N</u>	Obtaine Pre	d Means Post	Adj. PosttestMeans	Source	df	SS	MS.	<u>_</u> F	Dec.
1 High 2 High 3 High	24 29 26	21.00 21.14 21.77		22.96 23.02 23.32	Bet. W-in Total	2 75 77	1.86 619	.93 8.26	0.11	n.s.



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classroom mean was larger than the mean of the didactor approach as well as the mean of the team-teaching approach.

The bottom section of Table 15A implies that there were no significant differences among the three means of the high I.Q. students.

Table 15B presents similar findings for the computation section of the Stanford Arithmetic Test by I.Q. levels for the 8th graders. It can be concluded quickly by glancing at the table that no significant differences were found for any of the I.Q. levels.

Table 16A presents Basic Data and Summary Tables for the seventh grade I.Q. levels for the concepts section of the Stanford Arithmetic Test. No significant differences were found among the three adjusted posttest means for the low I.Q. students.

The middle of Table 16A presents a significant F-ratio. It was later found that the mean of the third group 15.39 was significantly larger than the mean of the second group, a mean of 13.53. No other significant differences were found. The bottom section of the table presents a non-significant F-ratio which implies that there were no significant differences between the 7th grade high I.Q. students on the concepts section of the Stanford Arithmetic Test.

Table 16B presents similar findings to Table 16A for the 8th grade. The top part of Table 16B presents a non-significant F-ratio which implies that the three groups of 8th grade students did not differ significantly on the adjusted posttest means for the concepts section of the Stanford Arithmetic Test. The middle part of the table presents a significant F-ratio of 3.22. It was later found that \overline{X}_1 (the mean of the first group) could be considered to be larger than the mean of the second group. No other significant pair-



TABLE 15B

By I. Q. Levels--Stanford Arithmetic Test--Computations

Eighth Grade Low I.O.'s (89 or less)

		Bas	ic Data		Analy	<u>sis</u>	of (Covari	ance Sun	mary T	Cable
Group*	<u>N</u>	Obtaine Pre	d Means Post	Adj. Posttest Means	Source	<u>df</u>		SS	MS	F	Dec.
1 Low 2 Low 3 Low	10 11 7	10.40 11.00 11.14		12.43 14.32 11.45	Bet. W-in Total	2 24 26	e	39 501	19.52 25.06	0.78	n.s.

Eighth Grade Average I.Q.'s (90-109)

		Bas	ic Data		Anal	ysis (of Covari	ance Sur	mary 1	<u>able</u>
Group*	<u>N</u>		d Means Post	Adj. Posttest Means	Source	df	SS	MS	F	Dec.
1 Aver 2 Aver 3 Aver	54 58 45	15.63 16.00 16.67	17.05	16.72 17.10 17.05	Bet. W-in Total		4.6 2125	2.31 13.89	0.17	N.S.

Eighth Grade High I. Q.'s (110 and above)

		Bas	ic Data		Analy	rsis (of Covaria	ince Sur	mary 1	[able
Group*	<u> N</u>	Obtaine Pre	d Means Post	Adj. Posttest Means	Source	df	SS	MS	_ <u>F</u> _	Dec.
1 High 2 High 3 High	38 32 23	21.89 23.16 24.43	23.72	24.00 23.60 24.18	Bet. W-in Total	2 89 91	5.07 570	2.54 6.41	0.39	N.S.



TABLE 16A

By I. Q. Levels

Stanford Arithmetic Test--Concepts

Seventh Grade Low I. Q.'s (89 or less)

		Bas	ic Data		Analy	sis (of Covaria	ince Sun	mary T	abl <u>e</u>
Group*	<u>N</u>	Obtaine Pre	d Means Post	Adj. Posttest <u>Means</u>	Source	<u>df</u>	SS	MS	F	Dec.
1 Low 2 Low 3 Low	13 8 11	8.85 7.13 10.18	8.62 8.00 10.27	8.64 9.37 9.25	Bet. W-in Total	2 28 30	3.44 3 21	1.72 11.47	0.15	N.S.

Seventh Grade Average I. Q.'s (90-109)

		Bas	ic Data		Anal	vsis (of Covaria	nce Sur	nmary I	able_
Group*	N	Obtaine Pre	d Means Post	Adj. Posttest Means	Source	df	SS	MS	F	Dec.
1 Aver 2 Aver 3 Aver	67 67 46	12.28 13.57 13.65	13.88	14.03 13.53 15.39	Bet. W-in Total		96.91 2082	48.45 11.84	4.09 ₹ 3≻ ₹ 2	Sig.

Seventh Grade High I. Q.'s (110 and above)

		Bas	ic Data		Analy	sis_	of Covaria	ince Sun	mary I	Cable_
Group*	N	Obtaine Pre	d Means Post	Adj. Posttest Means	Source	<u>df</u>		MS	<u>_</u> F	Dec.
1 High 2 High 3 High	29	17.96 19.48 20.62	20.79	21.78 20.73 21.66	Bet. W-in Total	2 75 77	18.29 691	9.14 9.23	0.99	N.S.

^{* 1--}Team Teaching Approach



TABLE 16B

BY I. Q. LEVELS

Stanford Arithmetic Test--Concepts

Eighth Grade Low I. Q.'s (89 or less)

		Bas	ic Data		Analy	sis	of Covaria	ance Sur	mary 1	Cable_
Group*	<u>N</u>	Obtaine <u>Pre</u>	d Means Post	Adj. Posttest Means	Source	<u>df</u>	SS	MS	F	Dec.
1 Low 2 Low 3 Low	10 11 7	7.50 10.91 11.43	10.90 10.45 12.14	12.48 9.71 11.04	Bet. W-in Total	2 24 26	35.76 345.95	17.88 14.41	1.24	N.S.

Eighth Grade Average I. Q.'s (90-109)

		Bas	ic Data		Anal	ysis	of Covar	iance Sur	mary Table_
Group*	<u>N</u>	Obtaine Pre	d Means Post	Adj. Posttest <u>Means</u>	Source	<u>df</u>	SS	MS	F Dec.
1 Aver 2 Aver 3 Aver	54 58 45	14.17 14.83 15.24	14.43	16.06 14.35 15.48	Bet. W-in Total		84 1998	42.03 13.06	3.22 Sig. $p \le 05$ $\overline{X}_1 > \overline{X}_2$

Eighth Grade High I. Q.'s (110 and above)

		Bas	ic Data		Analy	sis	of Covari	ance Sur	mary ?	<u> Fable</u>
Group*	<u>N</u>	Obtaine <u>Pre</u>	d Means Post	Adj. Posttest Means	Source	<u>df</u>	SS	MS	F	Dec.
1 High 2 High 3 High	38 32 23	21.63	21.84 21.69 24.26	22.46 21.68 23.25	Bet. W-in Total	2 89 91	33.32 862	16.66 9.69	1.72	N.S.

^{* 1--}Team Teaching Approach



²⁻⁻Didactor Approach

³⁻⁻Self-Contained Approach

wise differences were found. The bottom section of Table 16B presents another non-significant F-ratio; this would imply that no significant mean differences were to be found between the high I.Q. students for the 8th grade on the concepts section of the Stanford Arithmetic Test.

Table 17A presents, as did the preceeding tables, basic data and summary tables for the Applications Section of the Stanford Arithmetic Test. The first part of the table shows that there was a significant F-ratio for the 7th grade low I.Q. students. It was later found that the mean of the second group (7.80) could well be considered to be larger than the mean of the third group, 5.07. No other significant differences were found. It should be mentioned that this is about the first time that the second group was found to be significantly higher than either of the other two groups. The bottom two parts of the table present two non-significant F-ratios. These would imply that the average I.Q. students did not differ significantly on the applications section nor did the high I.Q. students differ significantly.

Table 17B presents Basic Data and Summary Tables for the 8th grade students on the Stanford Arithmetic Test--Applications. It can quickly be concluded by glancing at the table that no significant differences were found for any of the comparisons.

Table 18A presents Basic Data and Summary Tables for the Total Scores on the Stanford Arithmetic Test for the Various I.Q. levels for the 7th grade. The top part of 18A implies that no significant differences were found between the three adjusted posttest means for the low I.Q. students for the Total Scores. The middle section of Table 18A implies that there was a significant difference somewhere between the adjusted posttest means. This was implied by a signifi-



TABLE 17A

By I. Q. Levels

Stanford Arithmetic Test--Applications

Seventh Grade Low I. Q.'s (89 or less)

		Basi	c Data		Analy	sis o	of Covaria	ance Sum	mary T	able
Group*	<u>N</u>	Obtained Pre	Means Post	Adj. Posttest Means	Source	<u>df</u>	SS	MS	<u> </u>	Dec.
1 Low 2 Low 3 Low	13 8 11	6.69 6.50 6.73	7.23 7.75 5.09	7.22 7.80 5.07	Bet. W-in Total	2 28 3 0	42.20 135.25	21.10 4.83	4.37 p ≤ x̄ ₂ >	Sig. ≤025 X̄ ₃

Seventh Grade Average I. Q.'s (90-109)

		Basi	c Data		Analy	sis (of Covaria	ance Sum	mary T	<u>able</u>
Group*	<u>N</u>	Obtained Pre	Means Post	Adj. Posttest Means	Source	df	SS	MS	<u>F</u>	Dec.
1 Aver 2 Aver 3 Aver	67 67 46	8.72 9.19 9.30	9.78 9.82 10.61	9.95 9.74 10.47	Bet. W-in Total	2 176 178	14.78 1069	7.39 6.07	1.22	n.s.

Seventh Grade High I. Q.'s (110 and above)

		Basi	ic Data		Analy	sis_	of Covaria	ance Sun	mary T	<u>able</u>
Group*	<u>N</u>	Obtained Pre	Means Post	Adj. PosttestMeans	Source	df	SS	MS	_ <u>F</u> _	Dec.
1 High 2 High 3 High	24 29 26	12.67 12.76 12.92	12.92 13.24 14.00	12.98 13.26 13.92	Bet. W-in Total	2 75 77	11.80 451	5.90 6.01	0.98	n.s.



TABLE 17B

By I. Q. Levels

Stanford Arithmetic Test--Applications

Eighth Grade Low I. Q.'s (89 or less)

		Bas	ic Data		Analy	sis (of Covaria	ance Sum	mary 1	able_
Group*	<u>N</u>	Obtaine Pre	d Means Post	Adj. Posttest Means	Source	<u>df</u>	(ss	MS	<u>_F_</u>	Dec.
1 Low 2 Low 3 Low	10 11 7	6.40 6.36 8.14	7.40 7.45 5.71	7.64 7.72 4.96	Bet. W-in Total	2 24 26	35.89 205	17.95 8.55	2.10	N.S.

Eighth Grade Average I. Q.'s (90-109)

		Bas	ic Data		Ana1	ysis	of Covaria	ance Sum	mary T	Cable
Group*	<u>N</u>	Obtaine Pre	ed Means Post	Adj. Posttest Means	Source	<u>đf</u>	SS	<u>MS</u>	<u> </u>	Dec.
1 Aver 2 Aver 3 Aver	58	9.44 10.59 10.00	10.37 9.91 9.93	10.66 9.63 9.95	Bet. W-in Total		29.9 1338	14.95 8.74	1.71	N.S.

Eighth Grade High I. Q.'s (110 and above)

		Bas	ic Data		Analy	sis	of Covaria	ance Sum	mary 7	Tab le
Group*	<u>N</u>	Obtaine Pre	ed Means Post	Adj. Posttest Means	Source	<u>df</u>	<u>ss</u>	MS_	<u>F</u>	Dec.
1 High 2 High 3 High	32	13.16 13.44 14.87	14.11 14.16 14.57	14.41 14.30 13.87	Bet. W-in Total	2 89 91	4.22 528	2. 1 1 5.94	0.36	N.S.



TABLE 18A

By I. Q. Levels

Stanford Arithmetic Test--Total

Seventh Grade Low I. Q.'s (89 or less)

		Bas	sic Data		Analy	sis c	of Covaria	ance Sun	mary 1	Cable_
Group*	<u> N</u>	Obtaine Pre	ed Means Post	Adj. Posttest Means	Source	<u>df</u>	SS	MS	F	Dec.
1 Low 2 Low 3 Low	8	25.62 22.88 26.27	27.15 27.25 27.64	26.78 29.11 26.73	Bet. W-in Total	2 28 30	31.72 765	15.86 27.32	0.58	N.S.

Seventh Grade Average I. Q.'s (90-109)

		Bas	ic Data		Anal	ysis (of <u>Covari</u>	ance Su	mmary 1	able_
Group*	<u>N</u>	Obtaine Pre	ed Means Post	Adj. PosttestMeans	Source	df	SS	MS	F	Dec.
1 Aver 2 Aver 3 Aver	67	35.49 38.36 38.59	39.19 40.28 44.63	40.79 39.42 43.57	Bet. W-in Total	176	474 6137	236.91 34.87	6.79 p <. X ₃ >X ₂	Sig. 005

Seventh Grade High I. Q.'s (110 and above)

		Bas	sic Data		Analy	sis	of Covaria	ance Sun	mary 1	<u>able</u>
Group*	<u>N</u>	Obtaine Pre	ed Means Post	Adj. Posttest Means	Source	<u>df</u>	SS	MS	<u>_</u> F_	Dec.
1 High 2 High 3 High	29	52.50 51.93 55.31	56.79 55.69 60.15	57.34 56.67 58.56	Bet. W-in Total	2 75 77	48.59 2101	24.30 28.01	0.87	N.S.



cant F-ratio of 6.79. Later analyses found that the mean of the third group was larger than the mean of the second group and that the mean of the third group was larger than the mean of the first group. The bottom part of Table 18A presents a non-significant F-ratio of 0.87; this implies no significant differences between the three adjusted posttest means for the high I.Q. students.

Table 18B presents findings similar to Table 18A but for the 8th grade. It can quickly be determined from glancing at Table 18B that no significant differences were to be found between the adjusted posttest means for any of the various classifications.

B. Project Test

Rather than looking at each section of the Project Test in a manner similar to the Stanford Arithmetic Tests, only the total scores were used. Table 19A presents the findings pertaining to the various I.Q. levels for the 7th grade on Project Test Totals. The first part of the table implies that no significant differences were to be found between the three groups for the low I.Q. levels. This was implied by a non-significant F-ratio of 0.94. The middle section of the table presents a significant F-ratio of 8.97. This implies that significant differences can be found somewhere between the three adjusted posttest means. Later analyses found that the mean of the third group to be larger that the mean of the second group and also the mean of the third group to be larger than the mean of the first group. The bottom section of the table presents another significant F-ratio. Later analyses found that the mean of the third group could be considered to be larger than the mean of the second group. No other significant pair-wise differences were found.



TABLE 18B

By I. Q. Levels

Stanford Arithmetic Test--Total

Eighth Grade Low I. Q.'s (89 and less)

		Bas	ic Data		Analy	sis	of Covari	ance Sum	mary T	able
Group*	<u>N</u>	Obtaine Pre	d Means Post	Adj. Posttest Means	Source	<u>df</u>	SS	MS	<u> </u>	<u>Dec.</u>
1 Low 2 Low 3 Low		24.30 28.27 30.71	30.20 32.45 29.71	33.91 31.51 25.91	Bet. W-in Total	2 24 26	245 1706	122.63 71.09	1.73	N.S.

Eighth Grade Average I. Q.'s (90-109)

		Bas	ic Data		Anal	ysis	of Covar	iance Sum	mary T	able_
Group*	<u>N</u>	Obtaine Pre	d Means Post	Adj. Posttest <u>Means</u>	Source	<u>df</u>	ss	MS	<u> </u>	Dec.
1 Aver 2 Aver 3 Aver	58	39.24 41.41 41.91	42.39 41.40 43.33	43.67 40.90 42.43	Bet. W-in Total	2 153 155	214 9253	107.18	1.77	N.S.

Eighth Grade High I. Q.'s (110 and above)

		Bas	ic Data		Analy	sis	of Covaria	ance Sum	mary T	able
Group*	N	Obtaine Pre	d Means Post	Adj. Posttest Means	Source	<u>df</u>	SS	MS	<u>F</u>	Dec.
1 High 2 High 3 High		56.16 58.22 62.13	59.66 59.56 63.91	61.50 59.67 60.73	Bet. W-in Total	2 89 91	57.84 2489	28.92 27.98	1.03	n.s.

^{* 1--}Team Teaching Approach



TABLE 19A

By I. Q. Levels

Project Test--Total

Seventh Grade Low I. Q.'s (89 or less)

		Bas	ic Data		Analy	sis o	of Covaria	ance Sum	mary T	able_
Group*	N	Obtaine Pre	d Means Post	Adj. Posttest Means	Source	<u>df</u>	SS	MS	_ <u>F_</u>	<u>Dec.</u>
1 Low 2 Low 3 Low	13 8 11	28.38 25.88 27.27	29.15 32.00 37.91	38.54 32.91 37.97	Bet. W-in Total	2 28 30	172 2582	86.33 92.24	0.94	N.S.

Seventh Grade Average I. Q.'s (90-109)

		Bas	ic Data		Anal	ysis (of Covari	ance Sum	mary T	able
Group*	<u>N</u>	Obtaine Pre	Means Post	Adj. Posttest Means	Source	df	SS	MS	<u>_F_</u>	<u>Dec.</u>
1 Aver 2 Aver 3 Aver	67		47.06 46.79 52.30	47.13 45.96 53.41	Bet. W-in Total	2 176 178	1648 16169	824.38 91.87		.001

Seventh Grade High I. Q.'s (110 and above)

		Bas	ic Data		Analy	sis (of Covari	ance Sum	mary 1	able
Group*	<u>N</u>	Obtaine Pre	d Means Post	Adj. Posttest Means	Source	<u>df</u>	SS	MS	F	Dec.
1 High 2 High 3 High	29	54.67 54.62 57.69	67.58 63.34 74.19	68.34 64.14 72.61	Bet. W-in Total	2 75 77	978 5801	489.01 77.35		Sig. 005 ► X 2

^{* 1--}Team Teaching Approach



²⁻⁻Didactor Approach

³⁻⁻Self-Contained Approach

Table 19B presents findings similar to Table 19A but for the 8th grade. It can be determined by quickly glancing at Table 19B that no significant differences were found within the various I.Q. levels for the 8th grade students on the total scores for the Project Test.



TABLE 19B

By I. Q. Levels

Project Test--Total

Eighth Grade Low I. Q.'s (89 and less)

		Bas	ic Data		Analy	sis o	of Covar	iance Sun	mary 1	<u>able</u>
Group*	<u>N</u>	Obtaine Pre	d Means Post	Adj. PosttestMeans	Source	<u>df</u>		MS	F	Dec.
1 Low 2 Low 3 Low	10 11 7	33.90 36.00 35.29	39.60 42.73 37.57	40.71 41.85 37.37	Bet. W-in Total	2 24 26	88 3238	44.0° 134.9	0.33	N.S.

Eighth Grade Average I. Q.'s (90-109)

		Bas	ic Data_		Anal	ysi <u>s</u>	of Covari	ance Sun	mary 7	<u>lable</u>
Group*	<u>N</u>		d Means Post	Adj. Posttest Means	Source	<u>df</u>	SS	MS	F	Dec.
1 Aver 2 Aver 3 Aver	54 58 45	48.83 48.05 48.18		54.14 53.69 54.02	Bet. W-in Total	2 153 155	6.06 16565		0.03	N.S.

Eighth Grade High .. Q.'s (110 and above)

		Bas	ic Data		Analy	sis (of Covaria	ance Sur	mary '	<u> </u>
Group*	<u>N</u>	Obtaine <u>Pre</u>	d Means Post	Adj. Posttest <u>Means</u>	Source	<u>df</u>	<u>ss</u>	_MS_	<u> </u>	Dec.
1 High 2 High 3 High	38 32 23	73.16 71.15 74.74	77.13	76.96 78.58 79.75	Bet. W-in Total	2 89 91	118.18 6037	59.09 67.83	0.87	N.S.



4. ANALYSES (ANCOVA) BY READING LEVELS FOR GRADES 7 & 8

A. Stanford Arithmetic Test

The Stanford Reading Test was administered to all students at the beginning of the year. For the purposes of arriving at reading levels, scores of 19 and less were classified as low scores and the students receiving those scores were classified as low readers. Average readers were classified as having scored 20-39 on the Stanford Reading Test, and high readers were classified as those who had scored 40 and above.

It can be observed from the top of Table 20A that the low readers' means did not differ significantly for the Stanford Arithmetic Test Totals. The middle section of the table implies a significant F-ratio. It was later found that the mean of the third group, that would be the average readers of Approach No. 3, scored significantly higher than the average readers in Group No. 2. The bottom section of Table 20A implies that no significant mean differences existed for the high readers for the seventh grade.

Table 20B presents findings similar to Table 20A but for the 8th graders. It can be observed from examining Table 20B that no significant differences were found among the adjusted posttest means for the varying reading level students of the various approaches.

All three F-ratios were listed as being non-significant.

B. Project Test

Table 21A presents Basic Data and Analysis of Covariance Summary Tables for the varying reading levels for the Total Scores for the Project Test. The top part of Table 21A presents a significant F-ratio of 3.19. Later analyses found that the mean of the third group



TABLE 20A

BASIC DATA AND ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE SUMMARY TABLE By Reading Levels -- Stanford Arithmetic Test -- Total

Seventh Grade Low Readers (19 and less)

		Bas	ic Data		Analy	sis (of Covaria	nce Sum	mary I	able
Group*	<u>N</u>	Obtaine Pre	Means Post	Adj. Posttest Means	Source	<u>df</u>	SS	MS	<u> </u>	<u>Dec.</u>
1 Low 2 Low 3 Low	32 32 21	33.16 35.56 31.52		35.27 35.11 38.33	Bet. W-in Total	2 81 83	154 3111	77.07 38.42	2.01	N.S.

Seventh Grade Average Readers (20-39)

		Bas	ic Data		Analy	ysis	of Covari	ance Sum	mary I	<u>able</u>
Group*	<u>N</u>	Obtained Pre	d Means Post	Adj. Posttest Means	Source	<u>df</u>	SS	MS	<u>_F</u> _	Dec.
1 Aver 2 Aver 3 Aver	62 61 50	36.90 42.18 43.98		45.24 43.63 46.38	Bet. W-in Total	2 169 171	214.55 5600.90		$\begin{array}{c} 3.24 \\ \overline{x}_3 \xrightarrow{p} \overline{x} \end{array}$	Sig. <.05

Seventh Grade High Readers (40 and above)

		Bas:	ic Data		Analy	sis c	f Covaria	ance Sum	mary 1	able
Group*	N	Obtaine Pre	d Means Post	Adj. Posttest <u>Means</u>	Source	<u>df</u>	SS	MS	F	Dec.
2 High	10 11 11	60.10 53.64 55.18		60.34 61.36 59.51	Bet. W-in Total	2 28 30	18.69 556	9.35 19.86	0.47	N.S.

^{* 1--}Team Teaching Approach 2--Didactor Approach

TABLE 20B

BASIC DATA AND ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE SUMMARY TABLE By Reading Levels -- Stanford Arithmetic Test -- Total

Eighth Grade Low Readers (19 and less)

		Bas	ic Data_		Analy	sis (of Covari	ance Sum	mary I	able
Group*	<u>N</u>	Obtaine Pre	d Means Post	Adj. PosttestMeans	Source	<u>df</u>	SS	MS	<u>_</u> F_	Dec.
1 Low 2 Low 3 Low	8 14 5		38.63 33.07 37.40	40.21 33.28 34.29	Bet. W-in Total	2 23 25	251 1043	125.92 45.39	2.77	N.S.
J HOW		£								

Eighth Grade Average Readers (20-39)

		Bas	ic Data		Anal	ysis (of Covaria	nce Sun	mary 1	<u> able</u>
Group*	<u>N</u>		d Means Post	Adj. Posttest Means	Source	<u>df</u>	SS	MS	F	Dec.
1 Aver 2 Aver 3 Aver	54 55 43	39.81 40.87 40.67	42.11	43.29 41.72 42.07	Bet. W-in Total	2 148 150	72.65 8794	36.32 59.44	0.61	N.S.

Eighth Grade High Readers (40 and above)

		Bas	ic Data		Analy	sis	of Covari	ance Sun	mary 7	Table_
Group*	<u>N</u>	Obtaine <u>Pre</u>	d Means Post	Adj. PosttestMeans	Source	<u>df</u>	SS	MS	<u>_</u> F	Dec.
1 High 2 High 3 High	40 32 27	52.20 58.03 59.11	56.05 58.91 60.11	59.07 57.26 57.60	Bet. W-in Total	2 95 97	62.86 3926	31.43 41.34	0.76	n.s.

^{* 1--}Team Teaching Approach



TABLE 21A

By Reading Levels -- Project Test Total

Seventh Grade Low Readers (19 and less)

		Bas	ic Data		Analy	sis	of Covari	ance Sun	mary T	able
Group*	<u>N</u>	Obtaine Pre	d Means Post	Adj. Posttest Means	Source	<u>df</u>	SS	MS	_F_	Dec.
1 Low 2 Low 3 Low	32 32 21	34.38 32.41 28.14	42.63 42.63 44.86	40.63 42.35 48.32	Bet. W-in Total	2 81 83	744 9458.73	372.20 116.77	$ \begin{array}{c} 3.19 \\ \overline{x}_3 > \overline{x} \end{array} $	

Seventh Grade Average Readers (20-39)

		Bas	ic Data		Anal	ysis (of Covaria	ance Sum	mary 1	able
Group*	<u>N</u>	Obtaine <u>Pre</u>	d Means Post	Adj. Posttest <u>M</u> eans	Source	<u>df</u>	SS	MS	<u>_F</u> _	Dec.
1 Aver 2 Aver 3 Aver	62 61 50	43.48	50.10 51.64 58.54	52.74 50.13 57.10	Bet. W-in Total	2 169 171	1343 13363	671.59 79.07		$ \begin{array}{c} \operatorname{Sig}_{01} \\ \overline{X_3} > \overline{X}_1 \end{array} $

Seventh Grade High Readers (40 and above)

		Bas	ic Data		Analy	sis	of Covaria	ance Sum	mary C	[able
Group*	<u>N</u>	Obtaine Pre	d Means Post	Adj. Posttest Means	Source	df	SS	MS	<u>_F</u>	Dec.
1 High 2 High 3 High	10 11 11	63.10 63.00 58.00		77.59 69.94 78.43	Bet. W-in Total	2 28 30	472 2593	236.16 92.63	2.55	N.S.

^{* 1--}Team Teaching Approach



²⁻⁻Didactor Approach

³⁻⁻Self-Contained Approach

could be considered to be larger than the mean of the first group.

No other significant pair-wise differences were found. The middle section of the table implies another significant F-ratio. Later analyses found that the mean of the third group was larger than the mean of the second group and that the mean of the third group was larger than the mean of the first group. There was not a significant difference between the mean of the first group and the mean of the second group. The bottom section of Table 21A presents a non-significant F-ratio. This implies that no significant mean differences existed between the three adjusted posttest means for the high readers in the three approaches at the 7th grade level.

Table 21B is analogous to Table 21A but for the 8th grade. It can quickly be determined that no significant differences existed among the three approaches within the varying reading levels. All three F-ratios were insignificant.

TABLE 21B

By Reading Levels -- Project Test Total

Eighth Grade Low Readers (19 and less)

		Bas	ic Data		Analy	sis	of Covaria	ance Sun	mary 7	Cable
Group*	<u>N</u>	Obtaine Pre	d Means Post	Adj. Posttest Means	Source	<u>df</u>	SS	MS.	<u>_F</u>	Dec.
1 Low 2 Low 3 Low	8 14 5	36.63 38.00 41.80	43.21	41.23 43.41 43.88	Bet. W-in Total	2 23 25	30.05 2341	15.03 101.82	0.15	n.s.

Eighth Grade Average Readers (20-39)

		Bas	ic Data		Anal	ysis	of Covari	ance Sum	mary 7	[able
Group*	<u>_N</u>			Adj. Posttest Means	Source	<u>df</u>	SS	MS		Dec.
1 Aver 2 Aver 3 Aver	54 55 43	50.30 48.11 46.07	53.91	54.22 54.07 54.38	Bet. W-in Total		2.32 15204		0.01	N.S.

Eighth Grade High Readers (40 and above)

		Bas	ic Data		Analy	sis (of Covaria	nce Sun	mary _	<u> Fable</u>
Group*	<u>N</u>	Obtaine Pre	d Means Post	Adj. Posttest Means	Source	<u>df</u>	SS	MS	F	Dec.
1 High 2 High 3 High	40 32 27	71.31	73.43 77.16 76.59	74.95 76.39 75.23	Bet. W-in Total	2 95 97	39.25 8966	19.62 94.39	0.21	N.S.

^{* 1--}Team Teaching Approach



5. ANALYSIS (ANCOVA) BY SOCIAL ECONOMIC STANDING FOR GRADES 7 & 8

A. Stanford Arithmetic Test

The school personnel of the Galion School System applied the Warner Index of Father's Occupations to most of the students in the experiment. A copy of the guidelines can be found in Appendix 3 of this report. Students whose father's occupations were labeled as 1 or 2 from the Warner's Scale were classified as low SES students. Students whose father's occupations rated a 3, 4, or 5 from the Warner's Scale were rated as average SES students. High SES students were classified as having father's whose occupations rated 6 or 7 on the Warner's Scale. Table 22A presents Basic Data and Analysis of Covariance Summary Tables for the three levels of SES students on the Stanford Arithmetic Test Totals. The top part of the table presents a non-significant F-ratio of 0.95. This implies that no significant differences were to be found between the three adjusted posttest means for the low SES students among the three teaching approaches for the 7th grade. The middle section of the table presents another non-significant F-ratio. This implies that the average SES students did not differ significantly on the Stanford Arithmetic Totals. The bottom section presents another non-significant F-ratio. This implies that the high SES students did not differ on the adjusted posttest means.

Table 22B presents findings similar to Table 22A but for the 8th grade. The top section of Table 22B presents a non-significant F-ratio; this implies that the low SES students' means did not differ significantly among the three approaches. The middle section presents a significant F-ratio of 3.47. It was later found that the mean of the first group, a mean of 49.32 could be considered to be



TABLE 22A

By Social-Economic-Standing

Stanford Arithmetic Test -- Total

Seventh Grade Low S.E.S. (1 & 2 on Warner's Scale)

		Bas	ic Data		Analy	sis	of Covaria	ince Sun	mary ?	[able
Group*	<u>N</u>	Obtaine <u>Pre</u>	d Means Post	Adj. Posttest Means	Source	<u>df</u>	<u>SS</u>	MS	<u>F</u>	Dec.
1 Low 2 Low 3 Low	23 27 16	39.67	38.26 42.59 39.75	40.53 39.38 41.91	Bet. W-in Total	2 62 64	62.92 2043	31.46 32.96	0.95	N.S.

Seventh Grade Average S.E.S. (3, 4, & 5 on Warner's Scale)

		Bas	ic Data		Anal	vsis_	of Covaria	ance Sum	mary '	<u> Fable</u>
Group*	<u>N</u>	Obtaine Pre	d Means Post	Adj. Posttest <u>M</u> eans	Source	<u>df</u>	SS	MS	<u> </u>	Dec.
1 Aver 2 Aver 3 Aver	57 55 47	39.61 42.22 43.34	44.18	44.62 43.63 46.27	Bet. W-in Total	2 155 157	178 5856	89.06 37.79	2.36	N.S.

Seventh Grade High S.E.S. (6 & 7 on Warner's Scale)

		Bas	ic Data		<u>'maly</u>	sis	of Covari	ance Sur	mary	Table
Group*	N	Obtaine Pre	d Means Post	Adj. Posttest Means	Source	<u>df</u>	SS	MS	<u> </u>	Dec.
1 High 2 High 3 High	19 18 15			48.36 48.60 49.10	Bet. W-in Total	2 48 50	4.52 1684	2.26 35.10	0.06	N.S.

^{* 1--}Team Teaching Approach



²⁻⁻Didactor Approach

TABLE 22B

By Social-Economic-Standing

Stanford Arithmetic Test -- Total

Eighth Grade Low S.E.S. (1 & 2 on Warner's Scale)

		Bas	ic Data		Analy	sis	of Covaria	nce Sur	mary :	<u>[able</u>
Group*	<u>N</u>	Obtaine Pre	<u>Means</u> <u>Post</u>	Adj. Posttest Means	Source	<u>df</u>	SS	MS	<u>_F</u>	Dec.
1 Low 2 Low 3 Low	26 33 22	41.61	41.92 43.42 47.59	44.59 42.92 45.20	Bet. W-in Total	2 77 79	78.77 4542	39.38 58.99	0.67	N.S.

Eighth Grade Average S.E.S. (3, 4 & 5 on Warner's Scale)

		Bas	<u>ic Data</u>		Anal	ysis	of (Covaria	ance Sum	mary 7	Table
Group*	<u>N</u>	Obtaine Pre	d Means Post	Adj. Posttest <u>Means</u>	Source	df	_	SS	MS	<u>F</u>	Dec.
1 Aver 2 Aver 3 Aver	51 52 43	43.31 46.37 46.84	46.63	49.32 45.79 45.78	Bet. W-in Total	2 142 144		408 3368	204.40 58.93	3.47 p ≤. X 1> X 2	05

Eighth Grade High S.E.S. (6 & 7 on Warner's Scale)

		Bas	ic Data		Analy	sis (of Covaria	ance Sur	mmary [<u> Table</u>
Group*	N	Obtaine <u>Pre</u>	d Means Post	Adj. Posttest Means	Source	<u>df</u>	SS	MS	<u>_F</u>	Dec.
1 High 2 High 3 High	21 11 8	54.64	54.38 56.36 52.88	54.76 55.14 53.57	Bet. W-in Total	2 36 3 8	12.13 903	6.06 25.10	0.24	N.S.

^{* 1--}Team Teaching Approach



larger than the mean of the second group and that the mean of the first group could be considered to be larger than the mean of the third group. No other significant pair-wise mean differences were found. In other words, the average SES students in Approach No. 1 scored better than the average SES students in Approach No. 2 as well as the average SES students in Approach No. 3.

The bottom section of the table presents a non-significant F-ratio of 0.24. No significant differences were found between the adjusted posttest means for the high SES students between the three approaches to teaching 8th grade mathematics.

B. Project Test

In a manner similar to the Stanford Test, the various levels of , the SES students were analyzed on the Project Test Totals. It can be observed from the top of Table 23A that the 7th grade low SES students did not differ significantly on the Project Test Totals. The middle section of the table implies a significant F-ratio of 5.83. It was later found that the mean of the chird group could be considered to be larger than the mean of the first group and that the mean of the third group could well be considered to be larger than the mean of the second group— The bottom section of Table 23A presents another significant F-ratio. It was later found that the mean of the third group was larger than the mean of the second group. In other words the high SES students in Approach No. 3 had a mean significantly higher than the high SES students in Approach No. 2, the didactor approach. No other significant pair-wise differences were found.

Table 23B presents findings similar to Table 23A but for the 8th grade. It may be determined by quickly glancing at the data presented



TABLE 23A

By Social-Economic-Standing

Project Test -- Total

Seventh Grade Low S.E.S.

		Bas	ic Data		Analy	sis o	of Covari	ance Sur	mary 1	able
Group*	<u>N</u>	Obtaine Pre	d Means Post	Adj. Posttest Means	Source	<u>df</u>	SS	MS	<u>_F_</u>	Dec.
1 Low 2 Low 3 Low	23 27 16	35.83 39.04 32.25		46.81 46.58 52.85	Bet. W-in Total	2 62 64	443 7455	221.85 120.24	1.85	N.S.

Seventh Grade Average S.E.S.

		Bas	ic Data		Anal	ycis	of Covar	iance Su	mary 1	[able
Group*	<u>N</u>	Obtaine Pre	d Means Post	Adj. Posttest Means	Source	<u>df</u>	\$\$	MS	<u> </u>	Dec.
1 Aver 2 Aver 3 Aver	57 55 47	41.12 42.18 42.79	52.67 51.76 58.74	53.42 51.59 58.04	Bet. W-in Total	2 155 157	1101 14649	550.7 94.5	2 1 5.83 p < .0 X ₃ >X ₁	005

Seventh Grade High S.E.S.

		Bas	ic Data		Analy	sis o	of Covaria	ance Sum	nary T	able_
Group*	<u>N</u>	Obtaine Pre	d Means Post	Adj. Posttest <u>Means</u>	Source	<u>df</u>	SS	MS	<u>_F_</u>	Dec.
1 High 2 High 3 High	19 18 15		53.32 55.11 63.60	57.50 52.22 61.77	Bet. W-in Total	2 48 50	754 3608	377.38 75.17	5.02 $\underline{p} < 0$ $\overline{x}_3 > 0$	

^{* 1--}Team Teaching Approach



²⁻⁻Didactor Approach

TABLE 23B

By Social-Economic Standing

Project Test -- Total

Eighth Grade Low S.E.S.

	•	Bas	ic <u>Data</u>		Analy	sis o	f Covari	ance Sur	mary 1	<u>Cable</u>
Group*	<u>N</u>	Obtaine Pre	d Means Post	Adj. Posttest Means	Source	<u>df</u>	SS	MS	<u>_</u> F	<u>Dec.</u>
1 Low 2 Low 3 Low	26 33 22	47.23 49.58 50.73	50.62 57.18 58.32	52.38 56.77 56.84	Bet. W-in Total	2 77 79	343 10804	171.73 140.32	1.22	N.S.

Eighth Grade Average S.E.S.

		Bas	ic Data		Anal	ysis	of Covaria	ance Sum	mary 1	Cable_
Groun	<u>N</u>	Obtaine Pre	d Means Post	Adj. PosttestMeans	<u> Source</u>	<u>df</u>	SS	MS	<u>_</u> F_	Dec.
1 Aver 2 Aver 3 Aver	51 52 /	56.27 54.54 54.23	59.33	61.67 59.77 59.05	Bet. W-in Total	2 142 144	176 12458	88.24 87.73	1.01	N.S.

Eighth Grade High S.E.S.

		Bas	ic Data		Analy	sis o	of Covaria	nce Su	mmary ?	[able
Group*	<u> </u>	Obtaine Pre	d Means Post	Adj. PosttestMeans	Source	<u>df</u>	SS	_MS_	F	Dec.
1 High 2 High 3 High	21 11 8	67.24 65.54 62.75	73.09	69.91 73.37 75.35	Bet. W-in Total	2 36 38	200.69 2243	100.34 62.32	1.61	N.S.

^{* 1--}Team Teaching Approach



in 23B that no significant differences were found among the three adjusted posttest means for the low SES students, no significant differences for the average SES students, nor for the high SES students.



6. ANALYSIS (ANCOVA) FOR ATTITUDE LEVELS FOR GRADES 7 & 8 A. Stanford Arithmetic Test

All students were given the Dutton Arithmetic Attitude Test in September. The students were classified into three levels by their scores on this attitude test. Students who scored 79 and less were classified as having a low attitude toward arithmetic. Students who scored between 80 and 90 were classified as having an average attitude toward arithmetic and students scoring 91 and above were classified as having a high attitude toward arithmetic. Table 24A presents Basic Data and Analysis of Covariance Summary Tables for the various attitude levels on the Stanford Arithmetic Test Totals. It may be quickly concluded from observing Table 24A that no significant differences were found between the three approaches at each attitude level for these mean scores. All three F-ratios were insignificant.

Table 24B presents findings similar to 24A but for the 8th grade. It can be determined that one significant F-ratio was presented in 24B. This was at the top of the table, an F-ratio of 5.78. The F-ratio of 5.78 implied that there were significant differences somewhere between the three adjusted posttest means. Later analyses found that the mean of the first group could be considered to be larger than the mean of the second group and that the mean of the first group could be considered to be larger than the mean of the second group and that the mean of the first group could be considered to be larger than the mean of the third group.

The middle section and the bottom section of Table 24B present two non-significant F-ratios.

Table 25A presents findings similar to Table 24A and Table 24B but for the Project Test Total Scores. It can be observed by glancing at the top of the table that the three groups did not differ on



TABLE 24A

By Attitude Levels (Dutton Fretest)

Stanford Arithmetic Test -- Total

Seventh Grade Low Attitudes (79 and less)

Basic Data					Analysis of Covariance Summary Table						
Group*	<u>N</u>	Obtaine Pre	d Means Post	Adj. Posttest Means	Source	df	SS	MS		Dec.	-
1 Low 2 Low 3 Low	37 46 24	33.86 38.57 34.00	40.11	38.34 37.61 40.94	Bet. W-in Total	2 103 105	175.91 3212	87.96 31.19	2.82	N.S.	

Seventh Grade Average Attitudes (80-99)

Basic Data					Analysis of Covariance Summary Table					
Group*	<u>N</u>	Obtaine Pre	d Means Post	Adj. Posttest Means	Source	<u>df</u>	SS	MS	F	Dec.
1 Aver 2 Aver 3 Aver	48 39 42	37.79 40.36 44.98		45.16 44.08 46.34	Bet. W-in Total	2 125 127	101 4867	50.92 38.94	1.31	N.S.

Seventh Grade High Attitudes (100 and above)

Basic Data					Analysis of Covariance Summary Table					
Group*	<u>N</u>	Obtaine Pre	d Means Post	Adj. Fosttest <u>Means</u>	Source	<u>df</u>	SS	MS	<u> </u>	Dec.
1 High 2 High 3 High	18	46.47 49.89 47.69		51.47 51.96 52.54	Bet. W-in Total	2 49 51	9.88 1556	4.94 31.77	0.16	K.S.



TABLE 24B

BASIC DATA AND ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE SUMMARY TABLE

By Attitude Levels (Dutton Pretest)

Stanford Arithmetic Test -- Total

Eighth Grade Low Attitudes (79 and less)

		Bas	ic Data		Analysis of Covariance Summary Table					
Group*	<u>N</u>	Obtaine Pre	d Means Post	Adj. Posttest <u>Means</u>	Source	df	SS	MS	F	Dec.
1 Low 2 Low 3 Low	35 37 35	37.63 36.97 393	41.94 36.57 39.66	42.27 37.48 38.36	Bet. W-in Totaí	2 103 105	461 4105	230.59 39.86	5.78 p <. <u>X</u> 1>X2	005

Eighth Grade Average Attitudes (80-99)

		Bas	ic Data		Anal	ysis	of Covari	ance Sur	amary	Table
Group*	<u>N</u>	Obtaine Pre	ed Means Post	Adj. Posttest Means	Source	<u>df</u>	SS	MS	<u>_</u> F	Dec.
1 Aver 2 Aver 3 Aver	44 51 31	43.82 47.80 51.10	48.88	50.44 48.40 50.12	Bet. W-in Total	2 122 124	111 7855	55.87 64.39	0.87	N.S.

Eighth Grade High Attitudes (100 and up)

	Basic Data						Analysis of Covariance Summary Table					
<u>Group</u> ≠	_ <u>N</u>	Obtaine Pre	ed Means Post	Adj. Posttest Means	Source	<u>df</u>	<u>SS</u>	MS	<u>_</u> F_	Pec.		
1 High 2 High 3 High		55.52 59.23 61.25	62.92	58.86 61.56 61.00	Bet. W-in Total	2 40 42	67.66 1519	33.83 37.99	0.89	N.S.		

^{* 1 --} Team Teaching Approach



²⁻⁻Didactor Approach

TABLE 25A

BASIC DATA AND ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE SUMMARY TABLE

By Attitude Levels (Dutton Pretest)

Project Test -- Total

Seventh Grade Low Attitudes (79 and less)

	Basic Data						Analysis of Covariance Summary Table					
Group*	<u>N</u>	Obtaine Pre	d Means Post	Adj. PosttestMeans	Source	df	SS	MS	_ <u>F</u> _	Dec.		
1 Low 2 Low 3 Low	37 46 24	35.11 38.04 34.50	46.52	46.62 45.04 48.67	Bet. W-in Total	2 103 105	206 9085	103.46 88.21	1.17	N.S.		

Seventh Grade Average Attitudes (80-99)

	Basic Data						of Covar	ance Sun	mary '	[able
Group*	N	Obtaine Pre	d Means Post	Adj. Posttest <u>Means</u>	Source	<u>df</u>	SS	MS	F	Dec.
1 Aver 2 Aver 3 Aver	48 39 42	38.63 41.95 42.88	50.46	51.90 49.62 57.97	Bet. W-ir Total	2 125 127	1528 12740	764.45 101.92	7.50 p_<.0	Sig. 01 X3 ^X 1

Seventh Grade High Attitudes (100 and above)

	Basic Data						of Covar	iance Sur	mary '	Table
Group*	N	Obtaine <u>Pre</u>	d Means Post	Adj. Postlest <u>Means</u>	Source	<u>df</u>	ss	MS	<u>_</u> F_	Dec.
1 High 2 High 3 High	19 18 16	50.74 51.89 48.13	62.28	61.81 60.94 68.41	Bet. W-in Tota	2 49 51	554 4015	277.06 31.94	$\begin{array}{c} 3.38 \\ p < \\ \overline{X}_3 > \overline{X}_2 \end{array}$	

^{* 1--}Team Teaching Approach 2--Didactor Approach



the Project Test Totals for the low attitudes. The middle section of the table implies that the three groups differed somewhere. It was later found that the mean of the third group could be considered to be larger than the mean of the second group and that the mean of the third group could be considered to be larger than the mean of the first group. At the bottom of Table 25A is another significant F-ratio. This F-ratio was later found to imply that the mean of the third group could be considered to be larger than the mean of the second group and that the mean of the third group could well be considered to be larger than the mean of the first group. No other significant pair-wise differences could be found. In other words, the high attitude students in Group No. 3 had a higher mean than the high attitude students in Method 2 as well as the high attitude students in Method 1.

Table 25B presents findings similar to 25A but for the 8th grade. It can be quickly determined that no significant F-ratios were obtained for any of the analyses here.



TABLE 25E

BASIC DATA AND ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE SUMMARY TABLE

By Attitude Levels (Dutton Pretest)

Project Test -- Total

Eighth Grade Low Attitudes (79 and less)

	Basic Data						Analysis of Covariance Summary Table					
Group*	_ <u>N</u>	Obtaine <u>Pre</u>	d Means Post	Adj. Posttest Means	Source	df	<u>\$\$</u>	MS	<u>_F</u>	Dec.		
1 Low 2 Low 3 Low	35 37 35	43.76	51.69 47.73 50.06	48.89 49.11 51.40	Bet. W-in Total	2 103 105	135 12198	67.77 118.43	.57	N.S.		

Eighth Grade Average Attitudes (80-99)

Basic Data					Analysis of Covariance Summary Table					
Group*	<u>N</u>	Obtaine <u>Pre</u>	d Means Post	Adj. PosttestMeans	Soi.:ce	<u>df</u>	SS	MS	<u>_F_</u>	Dec.
1 Aver 2 Aver 3 Aver	44 51 31	55.88 55.35 61.65	63.14	63.12 64.55 62.31	Bet. W-in Total	2 122 124	105 11340	52.50 92.95	0.57	N.S.

Eighth Grade High Attitudes (100 and above)

	Basic Data						Analysis of Covariance Summary Table					
Group*	<u>N</u>	Obtaine <u>Pre</u>	d Means Post	Adj. Posttest <u>Means</u>	Source	df	SS	MS	F	Dac.		
1 High 2 High 3 High	23 13 8	70.35 78.31 73.00		79.37 76.09 81.67	Bet. W-in Total	2 40 42	165.66 1983	82.83 49.59	1.67	N.S.		

^{* 1--}Team Teaching Approach



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7. STATUS OF THE STUDENTS' GRADE EQUIVALENTS AT
BEGINNING AND END OF 1971-72 SCHOOL YEAR IN ARITHMETIC AND READING

Table 26 presents, among other things, the grade equivalents for the mean whole-group raw scores for the various Stanford Tests. It can be observed from the left-half of the table that the actual grade placement for September 15 through October 15 was 7.1 for the 7th grade and 8.1 for the 8th. The right-half of the table implies that actual grade placement for the posttest was 7.8 and 8.8 respectively. A class mean would be average if its earned grade equivalent was equal to the actual grade placement. With this as a frame of reference, the following observations are a few of many that the table offers:

- a. The 7th grade group appeared to come to the 7th grade approximately one year behind on arithmetic computations—these gained more than one year during the 7th grade but ended the year still below norm.
- b. The eighth grade group had a mean gain of only .3 year in 8 months for computations.
- c. Both grade levels did extremely well on arithmetic concepts--both grades ended the year above norms.
- d. The 7th graders ended the year above norm for applications (8.1 compared to 7.8) --- the 8th graders ended the year below norm (8.5 compared to 8.8).
- e. Averaging all math tests, the 7th graders were above norm at the end of the year (8.0 compared to 7.8) and the eighth graders slightly below norm (8.7 compared to 8.8).
- f. Both grade levels appear to be above norms for reading.



Table 26

Grade Equivalents for the Various Students on the Stanford Arithmetic and Reading Tests

		 Septemb <u>e</u>	r		May	
Test						
and	Raw	Actual Grade	Earned Grade	Raw	Actual Grade	Earned Grade
Group	Mean	Placement	Equivalent	Mean	Placement	Equivalent
Math						
Computatio	ns					
71	13.06			17.27		
72	14.38		į	17.67		
73	13.99			19.64		7 0
Average	13.81	7.1	6.2	18.19	7.8	. 7.3
81	21.33			22.91		
82	20.62			21.93		
83	20.47	· · · · —		22.27		0.0
Average	20.81	8.	8.0	22.37	8.8	8.3
Concepts						
71	14.09			19.26		
72	14.17			19.11		
73	14.29			21.83		0.5
Average	14.18	7.1	6.7	20.07	7.8	8.5
81	19.36			22.13		
82	18.47			21.91		
83	19.40			22.01	0.0	9.2
Average	19.08	8.1	7.8	22.02	8.8	9.2
Application						
71	12.33			13.85		
72	13.95	•		14.28		
73	13.03			15.49	7.0	8.1
Average	13.10	7.1	7.4	14.54	7.8	0.1
81	15.31			15.89		
82	15.42			16.22		
83	14.99			15.90	8.8	8.5
Average	15.24	8.1	8.0	16.00	0.0	8.0
Total Arit	thmetic - g	grade 7 -	6.8	1		8.7
	thmetic - g	grade 8 -	7.9			0.7
Reading				21 01		
71	24.81			31.81		
72	25.95			33.75		
73	27.56	- -	6 5	34.17	7.8	7.85
Average	26.11	7.1	6.5	L .	7.0	,
81	34.73			38.61		
82	33.74			37.59		
83	34.83		0 1	38.25	8.8	8.9
Average	34.43	8.1	8.1	38.15	0.0	3.7



8. Summary of the findings

As implied before, the <u>major</u> findings of the study are based on the 1971 - 1972 seventh graders and on their achievement as noted by the Stanford Arithmetic Test. The evaluators will attempt, when possible, to draw similarities between the Stanford results and the project test results.

The following list of findings is deemed appropriate:

A. For entire class analyses

- Arithmetic computations -- mean of the self-contained classes significantly higher than the means of the team teaching and didactor approaches (Table 2). Same general trend present in Table 12 -- Section B of the project test.
- 2. Arithmetic concepts -- mean of the self-contained classes significantly higher than the means of the team teaching and didactor approaches (Table 3). Same finding for the project test (Table 11).
- 3. Arithmetic applications -- mean of the self-contained classes significant y higher than the means of the team teaching and didactor approaches (Table 4). Table 13 for the project test did not show a trend nor significance.
- 4. For total arithmetic -- mean of the self-contained classes significantly higher than the means of the team teaching and didactor approaches (Table 5). Same trends and partial findings are present in Table 14 for the project test.
- 5. Reading -- no significant differences between the means of the three approaches (Table 6).
- Pupil attitudes toward arithmetic -- no significant differences between the means of the three approaches (Tables 7, 9, and 10).



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- 7. Pupil attitudes toward teaching machines -- no significant differences betwee. the means of the three approaches: the seventh grade level -- didactor students at the eighth grade level thought significantly less of machines than did the other two groups (Table 8).
- B. For specific blocks of students
 - 1. I.Q. blocks
 - a. Average I.Q.'s -- computations

 The mean of the self-contained approach was significantly higher than the means of the other two approaches (Table 15A).
 - b. Average I.Q.'s -- concepts
 The mean of the self-contained approach was significantly higher than the mean of the didactor approach (Table 16A).
 - c. Low I.Q.'s -- applications

 The mean of the didactor approach was significantly higher than the mean of the self-contained approach (Table 17A).
 - d. Average I.Q.'s -- total arithmetic
 The mean of the self-contained approach was significantly
 higher than the means of the other two approaches (Table 15A).
 This finding verified for total project test (Table 19A).
 - 2. Reading blocks
 - a. Average readers

The mean of the self-contained approach was significantly higher than the mean of the didactor approach (Table 20A). For project test, the mean of the self-contained group was significantly higher than the means of the other two groups (Table 21A).



- 3. Socio Economic blocks
 - a. No reliable trend of one method being superior to any other for the Stanford Arithmetic Test.
- 4. Attitude levels
 - a. No reliable trend of one method being superior to any other for the Stanford Arithmetic Test.



CHAPTER 4

COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS OF THE GALION PROJECT

Introduction

The task implied in a cost-benefit analysis is to specify all costs and benefits, thereby deriving a set of decision-making alternatives. This concept of cost-benefit analysis appears deceptively simple, however the actual task of preparing a definitive analysis of costs and benefits tends to be complex. Suffice it to add that the complexity of the task is enhanced when it becomes necessary to compute costs from a traditional accounting system and assign benefits based on tested achievement.

The main requirement of a cost-benefit analysis is to develop both input and output measures that can be specified in the same units. The most feasible units that have been identified in this study are dollars and mathematics achievement indices. Thus, the benefits have been designated "math achievement units" in this study. The cost-benefit analysis undertaken, based on dollars and math achievement units, may be visualized in Figure 1, on the next page.

The most valid instrument employed in the project to test student achievement was the <u>Stanford Math Achievement Test</u> (SMAT). Hence, achievement indices (benefits) will be based on student performance on the SMAT. The SMAT was administered in a pre- and post-test sequence with two equivalent forms of the test employed to measure student achievement. The SMAT has three major sections, notably, a concept section, a computation section and an application section. The study has developed an analysis of student performance on these sub-sections of the SMAT as well as a total performance score.



GALION SEVENTH AND EIGHTH GRADE MATHEMATICS PROJECT

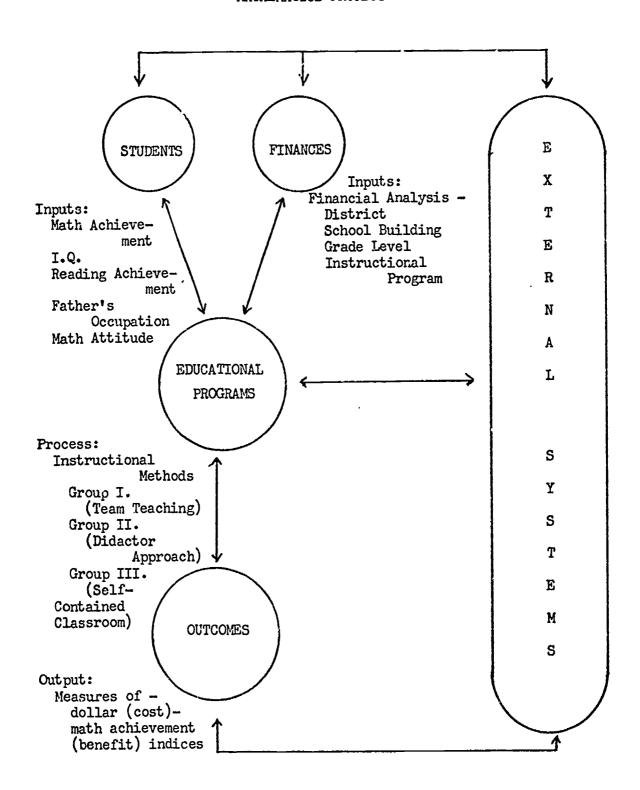


FIGURE 1

A systematic audit of school finances of the Galion City School District was undertaken to analyze "costs" at the district level, school building level, grade level, instructional program and project instructional method level. The resulting financial cost data has been used to assign "dollar units" to the project activities. Finally the math achievement units have been related to dollar units in the form of indices for the various student groupings in the project. The presentation of these indices provides a set of decision-making alternatives which, in turn, completes the task implied in a cost-benefit analysis.

Analysis of Benefits

The three groups of students assigned to the three teaching methods for grades seven and eight have been further categorized on the basis of intelligence (IQ), reading level, father's occupation and math attitude. Each category contains three groups designated high, average and low. The criteria used for establishing these groupings have been discussed earlier in this report. It has been possible to compute achievement units (benefits) based on these groupings and categories.

Table 27 presents an analysis of the performance of seventh grade students in pre- and post-test sequences of the SMAT based on student groupings and categories discussed above. The average gain or loss in performance on the two forms of the SMAT has been designated achievement units (benefits). For example, seventh grade students participating in the self-contained classroom (Group III) with a high reading level increased their performance on an average of 3.55 achievement units from pre- to post-test administration.



TABLE 27

ANALYSIS OF ACHIEVEMENT UNITS FOR SEVENTH GRADE STUDENTS
IN THE GALION PROJECT

7th Grade		Average Pre-	Average Post-	Average Gain
Grouping	Number	Test Score	Test Score	or Loss
Group I.				
(Team Teaching)				
I.Q.				
High	24	52.50	56.79	4.29
Average	67	35.49	39.19	3.70
Low	13	25.62	27.15	1.53
Reading Level				
High	10	60.10	63.40	3.30
Average	62	36.90	41.69	4.79
Low	32	33.16	34.81	1.65
Father's Occupation				
High	19	40.84	45.05	4.21
Average	57	39.61	42.79	3.18
Low	23	33.96	38.26	4.30
Math Attitude				
High	19	46.47	50.05	3.58
Average	48	37.79	42.40	4.61
Low	37	33.86	36.41	2.55
I.Q. High	29	51.93	55.69	3.76
Average	67	38.36	40.28	1.92
Low	8	22.88	27.25	4.37
Reading Level				
High	11	53.64	59.36	5.72
Average	61	42.18	44.87	2.69
Low	32	35.56	36.84	1.28
Father's Occupation				
High	18	44.17	48.44	4.27
Average	55	42.22	44.18	1.96
Low	27	39.67	42.59	2.92
Math Attitude				
High	18	49.89	53.72	3.83
Average	39	40.36	43.59	3.23
Low	46	38.57	40.11	1.54
Group III. (Self-contained) I.Q.				
High	26	55.31	60.15	4.84
Average	46	38.59	44.63	6.04
Low	11	26.27	27.64	1.37
2011		•		

TABLE 27 (Continued)

7th grade		Average Pre-	Average Post-	Average Gain
Grouping	Number	<u>Test Score</u>	Test Score	or loss
Reading Level				
High	11	55.18	58.73	3.55
Average	50	43.98	49.26	5.28
Low	21	31.52	36.38	4.86
Father's Occupation				
High	15	48.93	53.47	4.54
Average	47	43.34	47.85	4.51
Low	16	34.06	39.75	5.69
Math Attitude				
High	16	47.69	52.25	4.56
Average	42	44.98	49.95	4.97
Low	24	34.00	39.13	5.13

Table 28 presents the same type of analysis for eighth grade students participating in the project. For example, eighth grade students participating in the Didactor Approach (Group II) with a low rated Father's Occupation increased their performance on an average of 1.81 achievement units from pre- to post-test administration.

TABLE 28

ANALYSIS OF ACHIEVEMENT UNITS FOR EIGHTH GRADE STUDENTS
IN THE GALION PROJECT

8th Grade		Average Pre-	Average Post-	Average Gain
Grouping	Number	Test Score	Test Score	or Loss
Group I.				
(Team Teaching)				
I.Q.				
High	38	56.16	59.66	3.50
Average	54	3 9.24	42.39	3.15
Low	10	24.10	30.20	5.90
Reading Level				
High	40	52.20	56.05	3,85
Average	54	39.81	42.72	2.91
Low	8	32.25	38.63	6.38



TABLE 28 (Continued)

8th Grade		Average Pre-		Average Gair
Grouping	Number	Test Score	Test Score	or Loss
Father's Occupation				
High	21	52.86	54.38	1.52
Average	51	43.31	47.39	4.08
Low	26	38.27	41.92	3.65
Math Attitude				
High	23	55.52	57.00	1.48
Average	44	43.82	47.59	3.77
Low	35	37.63	41.94	4.31
Group II. (Didactor)	•			
I.Q.				
High	32	58.22	59.56	1.34
Average	58	41.41	41.40	(-) .01
Low	11	28.27	32.45	4.18
Reading Level				
High	32	58.03	58.91	. 68
Average	55	40.87	42.11	1.24
Low	14	33.64	33.07	(-) .57
Father's Occupation		•		
High	11	54.64	56.36	1.72
Average	52	46.37	46.63	.26
Low	33	41.61	43.42	1.81
Math Attitude				
High	13	59.23	62.92	3.69
Average	51	47.80	48.88	1.08
Low	37	36.97	36.57	(-) .40
Group III. (Self-contained)				
I.Q.			60.01	1 70
High	23	62.13	63.91	1.78 1.42
Average	45	41.91	43.33	
Low	7	30.71	29.71	(-) 1.00
Reading Level	0.7	50 11	60 11	1.00
High	27	59.11	60.11	1.61
Average	43	40.67	42.28	.40
Low	5	37.00	37.40	.40
Father's Occupation	1	50.50	E2 00	.38
high	8	52.50	52.88	.21
Average	43	46.84	47.05	4.00
Low	22	43.59	47.59	4.00
Math Attitude	_	45.05	CE 10	2.88
High	8	61.25	65.13	
Average	31	51.10	53.35	2.25
Low	35	39.43	39.66	.23

The foregoing analysis of student performance is useful in assessing performance of groupings and categories of students, but not especially revealing in regard to the benefits of the three teaching methods employed in the project. Moreover, the designation of achievement units based on test scores explains little in terms of the school setting for the decision-maker. A second analysis of benefits has been added to this study in an attempt to overcome the limitations of test score achievement units.

The test scores on each of the three sections of the SMAT may be used to derive a "grade equivalent" unit. The average grade equivalent (GE)

lGrade equivalent may be defined as the grade of those pupils whose median raw score is the same as the raw score in question. In other words, if the median raw score happened to be 63 for a test administered to sixth grade pupils just beginning that grade level, all raw scores of 63 have a grade equivalent of 6.0.

The generally accepted way of reporting grade equivalents is in terms of two numbers. The first of the two numbers is designated as the year and the second as the month. For example, a grade equivalent of 5.4 is the median raw score of pupils tested at the fourth month of the fifth grade. Note that the calendar year is divided in ten parts, nine representing the academic year and one representing summer vacation.

Comparing a pupil's actual grade level with his grade equivalents yielded by tests in various subject matter areas is definitely more comprehensive to many teachers, administrators, and parents than raw scores, standard scores and percentile ranks.

and the average gain or loss in GE units for seventh grade students in each teaching method of the project and sections of the SMAT is reported in Table 29. For example, the 106 seventh grade students that participated in the team-teaching approach (Group 1) increased their performance on an average of nine months in the computation section of the SMAT.

Their beginning performance was 6.0 and their ending performance was 6.9.

TABLE 29

ANALYSIS OF GRADE EQUIVALENT ACHIEVEMENT UNITS FOR SEVENTH GRADE STUDENTS IN THE GALION PROJECT

Group	Number Students	Pre-test	Post-test	Gain or Loss
		Concepts		
1	106	6.6	7.9	1.3
2	110	6.7	7.8	1.1
3	87	6.7	8.4	1.7
		Computations	;	
1	106	6.0	6.9	. 9
2	110	6.3	7.1	.8
3	87	6.2	7.7	1.5
•	•	Applications	5	
1	106	7.3	7.6	.3
2	110	7.6	7.7	.1
3	87	7.4	8.1	.7

Table 30 presents the same type of analysis for eight grade students participating in the project. For example, the 78 eighth grade students that participated in the self-contained classroom approach (Group 3) increased their performance on an average of three months in the Application section of the SMAT. Their beginning performance was 7.9 and their ending performance was 8.2.

TABLE 30

ANALYSIS OF GRADE EQUIVALENT ACHIEVEMENT UNITS FOR EIGHTH GRADE STUDENTS IN THE GALION PROJECT

Group	Number Students	Pre-test	Post-test	Gain or Loss
		Concepts		
1	107	7.9	8.7	.8
2	107	7.7	8.6	.9
3	78	7.9	8.6	. 7
		Computations		
1	107	8.1	8.4	.3
2	107	7.9	8.2	.3
3	78	7.9	8.3	. 4

TABLE 30 (Continued)

Group	Number Students	Pre-test	Post-test	Gain or Loss
		Applications	<u>.</u>	
1	107	8.0	8.2	. 2
2	107	8.0	8.3	.3
3	78	7.9	8.2	.3

The performances on the three sections of the SMAT have been combined to derive an average GE for each teaching method by grade level.

Table 31 presents the GE for average total performance of these groups.

For example, the 78 eighth grade students participating in the selfcontained classroom approach (Group 3) increased their performance on an average of five months on all sections of the SMAT. Their beginning performance was 7.9 and their ending performance was 8.4.

TABLE 31

ANALYSIS OF GRADE EQUIVALENT ACHIEVEMENT UNITS FOR SEVENTH AND EIGHTH GRADE STUDENTS IN THE GALION PROJECT

Group	Number Students	Pre-test	Post-test	Gain or Loss
		Seventh Grade	<u>1</u>	
1	106	6.6	7.5	.9
2	110	6.9	7.5	.6
3	87	6.8	8.1	1.3
		Eighth Grade		
1	107	8.0	8.4	. 4
2	107	7.9	8.4	.5
3	78	7.9	8.4	.5



Analysis of Costs

The Galion City School District expenditures for the 1971-72 school year were audited to obtain cost data. An attempt has been made to relate each expenditure to school building, grade level, instructional program and project instructional method. When it has not been possible to relate the expenditures in a direct fashion, the cost has been assigned on the basis of the following indices:

- A. Number of students served by the activity.
- B. Teacher instructional time allocated (average number of minutes per day or week for the activity).
- C. Instructional space in educational facilities used for the activity.

The results of financial audit and cost determinations are described in Tables 32 and 33.



The Galion City School District enrolled 3,947 students counting kindergarten as one-half on October 15, 1971. 698 of these students were housed at Galion Middle School serving grades 7 and 8 plus a special education class. 341 students were classified as seventh graders and 337 students were classified as seventh graders and 337 students were classified as eighth graders. 28 classroom teachers were assigned to these children. The school day was scheduled with 8 class periods of approximately 40 minutes in length. There were 18 sections of wath scheduled in the school and these sections were taught by 4 teachers and one aide. It is estimated that the building contains 61,000 square feet and that the math program utilizes nearly 4,800 square feet of this space. Based on the foregoing data and personnel and financial reports the collowing cost analysis has been developed.

TABLE 32. ANALYSIS OF COSTS FOR THE GALLON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT AND THE SEVENTH GRADE MATH PROJECT, 1971-72 SCHOOL YEAR

Expenditures	District	Middle School	7th Grade	7th Math Program	7th Grade Group I	7th Grade Group II	7th Grade Group III
Administration	\$ 65.510.66	\$ 11,582.28	\$ 5.824.73	\$ 582.47	\$ 203.86	\$ 209.69	\$ 168.92
Full III Sot auton	1 000 1.11. 26	323, 263, 66	162,569.23	8	8	8.	8.
Instruction	1,020,414,020,1	1 825 71	003 18	92,32	32,31	33.24	26.77
Coordinate Act.	10,505,00	17.0001	1 (3) 10 10 (3) 10 10 10 (3) 10 10 10 (3) 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	200	1 206 1	1 27.0 00	69.600
Auxil. Agencies	387,705.95	68,540.41	74°47.T°77	02:144.0	1,500.02	1,440.77	140.05
Transnortation	65,173,18	11,522.62	5,794.73	219.47	202.81	10.8UX	100.001
Openation of Plant	301.61/1.76	53,325,49	26,817,39	2,681.74	938.61	965.43	0//
Motor Control of Plant	09,720,70	17,313,50	8,707,01	870.70	304.75	313.45	252.50
Marincellance of Arango	10 581 51.	1 A70 B3	0%.0.84	60.76	32.93	33.87	27.29
Capital Outlay Con Bund Tranefors	11,485,12	2.030.57	1,021,17	102,12	35.74	36.76	29.62
delle rimit right					(6	A 7 1. F.
Total Gen. Fund	\$2,778,796.17	\$491,291.16	\$247,070.33	\$ 8,450·11	\$ 2,957.53	さいかのかい	# K1420.24
Debt Service	808.591.82	142,959.03	71,894.10	7,189.41	2,516.29	2,588.19	2,084.93
Total	\$3,587,387.99	\$634,250.19	\$318,964.43	\$15,639.52	\$ 5,473.82	\$ 5,630.23	\$ 4,535.47
T 01+10 T	12,685,00	2.242.71	1.27.86	112.79	39.48	09.07	32.71
BODA ILUTO I	5,385,0%	952.08	78.80	47.88	16.76	17.24	13.88
ECEA ALCIG LI ECEA MATIO TIT	52,74.9,77	52,149.77	26.376.99	26,376,99	7,805.87	13,091.45	5,479.67
NDEA 11215 111	24.969	123.14	61.93	6.19	2.16	2.23	1.80
Total	\$3,658,604.27	\$690,017.89	\$325,296.47	\$42,183.37	\$13,338.09	\$18,781.75	\$10,063.53

TABLE 33. ANALYSIS OF COSTS FOR THE GALION CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT AND THE EIGHTH GRADE MATH PROJECT, 1971-72 SCHOOL YEAR

Expenditures	District	Middle School	8th Grade	8th Math Program	8th Grade Group I	8th Grade Group II	8th Grade Group III
Administration Instruction	\$ 65,510.66	\$ 11,582.28 323,263.66	\$ 5,757.55	\$ 575.76	\$ 213.03	\$ 213.03	\$ 149.70
Coordinate Act.	10,383.00			91.25		33.76	23.73
Auxil. Agencies Transportation	387,705.95 65.173.18		34,074,42	3,407.44	1,260.75	1,260.75	885.74 148.93
Operation of Plant	301,614.76			2,650.81		980.80	689.21
Maintenance of Plant	97,927.60			99.098	e,	318.44	223.78
Capital Outlay	10,581.54			8.8	34.41	34.41	24.18
Gen. Fund Transfers	11,485.12		1,009.40	100.94	37.35	37.35	76.24
Total Gen. Fund	\$2,778,796.17	\$491,291.16	\$244,220.83	\$ 8,352.65	\$ 3,090.47	\$ 3,090.47	\$2,171.71
Debt Service	808,591.82	142,959.03	71,064.93	7,106.49	2,629.40	2,629.40	1,847.69
Total	\$3,587,387.99 \$634,250.19	\$634,250.19	\$315,285.76	\$15,459.14	\$ 5,719.87	\$ 5,719.87	\$4,019.40
ESEA Title I	12,685.00	2,242.71	1,119.85	111.49			
ESEA Title II	5,385.04	952.08	473.28	47.33			
ESEA 14tle III NDEA	52,449.77 696.47	52,449.77	26,072.78 61.21	26,072.78 6.12	7,802.59	13,036.96 2.26	5,233.23 1.60
Total	\$3,658,604.27	\$690,017.89	\$321,544.77	\$41,696.86	\$13,583.48	\$18,817.85	\$9,295.53

Tables 34, 35, 36 and 37 are presentations of cost benefit analysis based on achievement unit scores and achievement unit grade equivalents. These presentations may be thought of as decision-making alternatives. Please note, as these data are used as the basis for decisions, caution should be employed. It is impossible to select a policy which simultaneously maximizes benefit and minimizes cost. Maximum benefits are infinitely large, and minimum cost is zero. Thus, to seek a policy that maximizes benefit and minimizes cost is entirely fruitless.

TABLE 34

COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS BASED ON SMAT SCORES AS ACHIEVEMENT UNITS FOR SEVENTH GRADERS IN GALION PROJECT

	No. of	Average	e Cost	Units of Achieve-	Cost per Achievement
Grouping	Stu-	Gain	for .	ment	Unit per
	dents	or Los	s Group	for group	Pupil
Group I. (Team Teaching)	106	<u></u>	\$13,338.09	385.84	\$34.57
I.Q.					
High	24	4.29	3,019.92	102.96	29.33
Average	67	3.70	8,430.61	247.90	34.01
Low	13	1.53	1,635.79	19.89	82.24
Reading Level			•		
High	10	3.30	1,258.30	33.00	38.13
Average	62	4.79	7,801.46	296.98	26.27
Low	32	1.65	4,026.56	52.80	76.26
Father's Occupation			•		
High	19	4.21	2,390.77	79.99	29.89
Average	57	3.18	7,172.31	181.26	39.57
Low	23	4.30	2,894.09	98.90	29.26
Math Attitude			-		
High	19	3.58	2,390.77	68.02	35.14
Average	48	4.61	6,039.84	221.28	27.29
Low	37	2.55	4,655.71	94.35	49.34
2011	-		•		

TABLE 34 (Continued)

	No. of Stu-	Average Cair	Cost for	Units of Achieve- ment	Cost Per Achievement Unit Per
Grouping	dents	یر	Group	for Group	Pupil
Group II.					
(Didactor)	110	2.60	\$18,781.75	286.00	\$ 65.67
I.Q.					
High	29	3 . 76	4,951.46	109.04	45.41
Average	67	1.92	11,439.58	128.64	3•93
Low	8	4.37	1,365.92	34.96	39.07
Reading Level					
High	11	5.72	1,878.14	62.92	29.85
Average	61	2.69	10,415.14	164.09	63 .47
Low	32	1.28	5,463.68	40.96	133.39
Father's Occupation			•		
High	18	4.27	3,073.32	76.86	39•99
Average	55	1.96	9,390.70	107.80	87.11
Low	27	2.92	4,609.98	78.84	58.47
Math Attitude					
High	18	3.83	3,073.32	68.94	44.58
Average	39	3.23	6,658.86	125.97	52.86
Low	46	1.54	7,854.04	70.84	110.87
Group III.			10.0/0.70	100.01	00 51
(Self-contained)	87	4.92	10,063.53	428.04	23.51
I.Q.	_				
High	26	4.84	3,007.42	125.84	23.90
Average	46	6.04	5,320.82	277.84	19.15
Low	11	1.37	1,272.37	15.07	84.43
Reading Level					
High	11	3.55	1,272.37	39.05	32.58
Average	50	5.28	5,783.50	264.00	21.91
Low	21	4.86	2,429.07	102.06	23.80
Father's Occupation					
High	15	4.54	1,735.05	68.10	25.48
Average	47	4.51	5,436.49	211.97	25.65
Low	16	5.69	1,850.72	91.04	20.33
Math Attitude		•			
High	16	4.56	1,850.72	72.96	25.37
Average	42	4.97	4,858.14	208.74	23.27
Low	24	5.13	2,776.08	123.12	22.55

TABLE 35

COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS BASED ON SMAT SCORES AS ACHIEVEMENT UNITS
FOR EIGHT GRADERS IN GALION PROJECT

Grouping	No. of Stu- dents	Average Gain or Loss	Cost for Group	Units of Achieve- ment for Group	Cost Per Achievement Unit Per Pupil
Group 1.					
(Team Teaching)	107	4.6k	\$13,583.48	496.48	\$27.36
I.Q.					
High	38	3.50	4,824.10	133.00	36.27
Average	54	3.15	6,855.30	170.10	40.30
Low	10	5.90	1,269.50	59.00	21.52
Reading Level			-		
High	40	3.85	5,078.00	154.00	32.97
Average	54	2.91	6,855.30	157.14	43.63
Low	8	6.38	1,015.60	51.04	19.90
Father's Occupation			•		
High	21	1.52	2,665.95	31.92	83.52
Average	51	4.08	6,474.45	208.08	31.12
Low	26	3.65	3,300.70	94.90	34.78
Math Attitude					
High	23	1.48	2,919.85	34.04	85.78
Average	44	3.77	5,585.80	165.88	33.67
Low	35	4.31	4,443.25	150.85	29.45
Group II. (Didactor)					
I.Q.					104 05
High	32	1.34	5.627.84	42.88	131.25
Average	58	Loss	10,200.46	Loss	175.87
Low	11	4.18	1,934.57	45.98	42.07
Reading Level					a ma sa adare
High	32	•88	5,627.84	28.16	175.87
Average	55	1.24	9,672.85	68.20	141.83
Low	14	Loss	2,462.18	Loss	175.87
Father's Occupation					
High	11	1.72	1,934.57	18.92	102.25
Average	52	.26	9,145.24	13.52	175.87
Low	33	1.81	5,803.71	59 •7 3	97.17
Math Attitude			-		
High	13	3.69	2,286.31	47•97	47.66
Average	. 51	1.08	8,969.37	55.08	162.84
Low	37	Loss	6,507.19	Loss	175.87

TABLE 35 (Continued)

Grouping	No. of Stu- dents	Average Gain or Loss	for	Units of Achieve- ment for group	Cost per Achievement Unit per Pupil
Group III.					A-
(Self-contained)	78	1.59	\$9,295.53	124.02	\$74.95
I.Q.					
High	23	1.78	2,740.91	40.94	66.95
Average	45	1.42	5,362.65	63.90	83.92
Low	7	Loss	834.19	Loss	119.17
Reading Level					
High	27	1.00	3,217.59	-27 .00	119.17
Average	43	1.61	5,124.31	69.23	74.02
Low	5	. 40	595.85	2.00	119.17
Father's Occupation					
High	8	.38	953.36	3.04	119.17
Average	43	.21	5,124.31	9.03	119.17
Low	22	4.00	2,621.74	88.00	29.79
Math Attitude					
High	8	2.88	953.36	23.04	41.38
Average	31	2.25	3,694.27	69.75	52.96
Low	35	.23	4,170.95	8.05	119.17

TABLE 36

SUMMARY OF COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS BASED ON SMAT SCORES AS ACHIEVEMENT UNITS

Group	Cost Per Unit- Seventh Grade	Cost Per Unit- Eighth Grade
I	\$34.57	\$ 27.36
II	65.67	165.91
III	23.51	74.95
III	23.51	74.95

TABLE 37

COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS BASED ON SMAT GRADE EQUIVALENTS FOR SEVENTH AND EIGHTH GRADERS IN GALION PROJECT

	<u> </u>				
			Seventh Grade		
<u>Group</u>	Number of Students In Group	Average Gain or Loss of C.E.	Cost For Group	G.E. Units of Achievement For <u>Gr</u> oup	Cost Per G.E. Unit of Achievement Per Pupil ^a
1	106	.9	\$13,338.09	95.4	\$13.98
2	110	.6	18,781.75	66.0	28.46
3	87	1.3	10,063.53	113.1	8.90
			Eighth Grade		
1	107	. 4	\$13,583.48	42.8	\$31.74
2	107	.5	18,817.35	53.5	35.17
3	78	.5	9,295.53	39.0	23.83

^aEach unit of achievement represents one month of achievement growth as measured by the SMAT for each pupil.



CHAPTER 5

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS

The first section of this chapter presents a summary of the major findings. These findings and discussions thereof have been presented here-to-fore and this section merely serves as a summary of the findings.

A. Achievement

The major findings of the study are based on the 1971-1972 seventh graders and on their achievement as noted by the Stanford Arithmetic Test. This summary will attempt, when possible, to draw similarities between the Stanford results and the project test results.

The following list of findings is deemed appropriate:

- A. For entire class analyses
 - Arithmetic computations -- mean of the self-contained classes significantly higher than the means of the team teaching and didactor approaches (Table 2). Same general trend present in Table 12 -- Section B of the project test.
 - 2. Arithmetic concepts --mean of the self-contained classes significantly higher than the means of the team teaching and didactor approaches (Table 3). Same finding for the project test (Table 11).
 - 3. Arithmetic applications -- mean of the self-contained classes significantly higher than the means of the team teaching and didactor approaches (Table 4). Table 13 for the project test did not show a trend nor significance.



- 4. For total arithmetic -- mean of the self-contained classes significantly higher than the means of the team teaching and didactor approaches (Table 5). Same trends and partial findings are present in Table 14 for the project test.
- 5. Reading -- no significant differences between the means of the three approaches (Table 6).
- Pupil attitudes toward arithmetic -- no significant differences between the means of the three approaches (Tables 7, 9, and 10).
- 7. Pupil attitudes toward teaching machines -- no significant differences between the means of the three approaches at the seventh grade level -- didactor students at the eighth grade level thought significantly less of machines than did the other two groups (Table 8).
- B. For Specific Blocks of Students
 - 1. I.Q. Blocks
 - a. Average I.Q.'s -- computations

 The mean of the self-contained approach was significantly

 higher than the means of the other two approaches (Table 15A).
 - b. Average I.Q.'s -- concepts
 The mean of the self-contained approach was significantly higher than the mean of the didactor approach (Table 16A).
 - c. Low I.Q.'s -- applications

 The mean of the didactor approach was significantly higher than the mean of the self-contained approach (Table 17).
 - d. Average I.Q.'s -- total arithmetic
 The mean of the self-contained approach was significantly
 higher than the means of the other two approaches (Table 15 A).

d. This finding verified for total project test (Table 19A).

2. Reading Blocks

a. Average readers

The mc in of the self-contained approach was significantly higher than the mean of the didactor approach (Table 20A). For project test, the mean of the self-contained group was significantly higher than the means of the other two groups (Table 21A).

3. Socio - Economic Blocks

a. No reliable trend of one method being superior to any other for the Stanford Arithmetic Test.

4. Attitude Levels .

a. No reliable trend of one method being superior to any other for the Stanford Arithmetic Test.

C. Cost - Benefit

Table 37 from Chapter 4 is reproduced below:

COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS BASED ON SMAT GRADE EQUIVALENTS FOR SEVENTH AND EIGHTH GRADERS IN GALION PROJECT

Seventh Grade

TABLE 37

Group	Number of Students In Group	Average Gain or Loss of G.E.	Cost For Group	G.E. Units of Achievement For Group	Cost per G.E. Unit of Achievement Per Pupil ^a
1	106	.9	\$13,338.09	95.4	\$13.98
2	110	.6	18,781.75	66.0	28.46
3	87	1.3	10,063.53	113.1	8.90



TABLE 37 (continued)

Group	Number of Students in Group	Average Gain or Loss of G.E.	Cost For Group	G.E. Units of Achievement For Group	Cost Per G.E. Unit of Achievement Fer Pupil ^a
			Eighth Grade	<u>1</u>	
1	107	. 4	\$13,583.48	42.8	\$31.74
2	107	.5	18,817.85	53.5	35.17
3	78	.5	9,2953	39.0	23.83

^aEach unit of achievement represents one month of achievement growth as measured by the SMAT for each pupil.

A summary of the Cost - benefit analysis, especially for the seventh grade, could well Je that the self-contained classroom method had the best cost - benefit ratio -- team teaching second best -- and didactor the poorest.

Conclusion.

The conclusion of the study is based upon the following major limitations and/or restrictions:

- 1. Arithmetic Achievement as measured by the Stanford Arithmetic Test.
- 2. The 1971-72 Galion seventh graders.
- 3. The teaching and administrative personnel involved in the experiment.
- 4. The design of the experiment and the analyses performed upon the gathered data.

With these limitations/restrictions in mind, the following conclusion is offered:

The tear-teaching and didactor approaches failed to demonstrate any major superiority over the one-teacher self-contained classroom approach. The students taught by the one-teacher self-contained approach were able, in general, to answer more test items correctly than were students in the



other two groups. In addition, the cost-benefit ratio of the self-contained classroom was more positive than were similar ratios for the other two groups.

Recommendations.

With the above limitations/restrictions, conclusions and summary of findings serving as a frame of reference, the following recommendations are offered for consideration by the Galion School officials:

- 1. To accept the premise that the "best" method (of those under consideration) -- in terms of achievement and cost-benefit is that of a dynamic, enthusiastic, well-persed teacher with a heterogeneous class of pupils of size 30 or less.
- 2. To continue experimenting/studying the team-teaching situation -achievement is somewhere in the middle of the self-contained and didactor approaches and the cost-benefit ratio compares favorably to that of the self-contained classes.
- 3. If the philosophy (and scheduling structure) of the Galion Schools permits outright segregation of students, further experimentation/ study of the low I.Q. students with the didactors might be warranted. If not, it is suggested that the didactors be divided among all the math teachers and that they use them as supplementary teaching aids.

APPENDIX 1

ATTITUDE FORMS

On the answer sheet, please:

- 1. Print your name, last name first.
- 2. Write date of this test.
- 3. Write name of your math instructor (a) Cook, (b) Fullerton, (c) Huguenin.

DIRECTIONS

- 1. This twelve-question survey, which is presented on the next three pages, is to let you describe how you feel or what you think.

 Most of the questions pertain to how you think about arithmetic.
- 2. Show what you think by placing a mark in one of the five spaces on the answer sheet.

For example, how do you feel about dogs?

Dogs are?

 $\underline{A} \quad \underline{B} \quad \underline{C} \quad \underline{D} \quad \underline{E}$

1. Good == == == Bad

2. Kind == == == == Cruel

If you feel that dogs are very good, you would make a mark under "A"; if you thought dogs were just so-so, you would make a mark in the middle space, "C"; if you thought dogs were bad, you would make a mark under E (next to Bad).

Do you think dogs are kind or cruel or somewhere in between? Make a mark showing how you think dogs are in relation to being kind or cruel. (Now erase the mark you made!)

- 3. Use only one mark for each pair of adjectives.
- 4. There are no right or wrong answers. Your first thought is usually the best one to record.
- 5. Work quickly. If you have any questions, as ' your teacher.

DO NOT MARK ON THIS PAPER--JUST MARK ON THE ANSWER SHEET

YOU MUST USE A LEAD PENCIL!



PLEASE DO NOT MARK ON THIS PAPER!

Α.	I am?	B. <u>Small, special classes are?</u>
	<u>A B C D E</u> 1 Good == == == == Bad	<u>A</u> <u>B</u> <u>C</u> <u>D</u> <u>E</u> 10 Good == == == Bad
	2 Weak == == == == Strong	11 Weak == == == Strong
	3 Sad == == == == Happy	12 Sad == == == == Happy
	4 Wise == == == == Foolish	13 Wise == == == Foolish
	5 Brave == == == == Cowardly	14 Brave == == == == Cowardly
	6 Dirty == == == == Clean	15 Dirty == == == == Clean
	7 Kind == == == == Cruel	16 Kind == == == == Crue1
8	Important == == == == Unimportant	17
	9 Cold == == == == Hot	18 Cold == == == == Hot
с.	Arithmetic is?	D. Subtraction problems are?
С.	<u>A B C D E</u>	<u>A B C D E</u>
с.		
c.	<u>A B C D E</u>	<u>A B C D E</u>
С.	<u>A</u> <u>B</u> <u>C</u> <u>D</u> <u>E</u> 19 Good == == == == Bad	<u>A</u> <u>B</u> <u>C</u> <u>D</u> <u>E</u> 28 Good == == == == Bad
с.	<u>A</u> <u>B</u> <u>C</u> <u>D</u> <u>E</u> 19 Good == == == == Bad 20 Weak == == == == Strong	<u>A</u> <u>B</u> <u>C</u> <u>D</u> <u>E</u> 28 Good == == == == Bad 29 Weak == == == == Strong
с.	<u>A</u> <u>B</u> <u>C</u> <u>D</u> <u>E</u> 19 Good == == == == Bad 20 Weak == == == == == Strong 21 Sad == == == == Happy	A B C D E 28 Good == == == == Bad 29 Weak == == == == Strong 30 Sad == == == == Happy
c.	<u>A</u> <u>B</u> <u>C</u> <u>D</u> <u>E</u> 19 Good == == == == Bad 20 Weak == == == == Strong 21 Sad == == == == Happy 22 Wise == == == == Foolish	A B C D E 28 Good == == == == Bad 29 Weak == == == == Strong 30 Sad == == == == Happy 31 Wise == == == == Foolish
c.	<u>A</u> <u>B</u> <u>C</u> <u>D</u> <u>E</u> 19 Good == == == == Bad 20 Weak == == == == == Strong 21 Sad == == == == == Happy 22 Wise == == == == Foolish 23 Brave == == == == == Cowardly	A B C D E 28 Good == == == == Bad 29 Weak == == == == Strong 30 Sad == == == == Happy 31 Wise == == == == Foolish 32 Brave == == == == Cowardly
	A B C D E 19 Good == == == == Bad 20 Weak == == == == Strong 21 Sad == == == == Happy 22 Wise == == == == Foolish 23 Brave == == == == Cowardly 24 Dirty == == == == == Clean	A B C D E 28 Good == == == == Bad 29 Weak == == == == Strong 30 Sad == == == == Happy 31 Wise == == == == Foolish 32 Brave == == == == Cowardly 33 Dirty == == == == Clean

PLEASE DO NOT MARK ON THIS PAPER!

E.	Arithmetic classes are?	F. Arithmetic Word Problems are?
	$ \underline{A} \underline{B} \underline{C} \underline{D} \underline{E} $ 37 Good == == == == Bad	
	38 Weak == == == == Strong	47 Weak == == == == Strong
	39 Sad == == == == Happy '	48 Sad == == == == Happy
	40 Wise == == == == Foolish	49 Wise == == == == Foolish
	41 Brave == == == == Cowardly	50 Brave == == == == Cowardly
	42 Dirty == == == == Clean	51 Dirty == == == == Clean
	43 Kind == == == == Cruel	52 Kind == == == == Cruel
44	Important == == == == Unimportant	t 53 Important == == == == Unimportant
	45 Cold == == == == Hor	54 Cold == == == == Hot
G.	Arithmetic Teachers are?	H. Working with Teaching Machines
G.	Arithmetic Teachers are?	H. Working with Teaching Machines (Didactor, etc.) is?
G.	Arithmetic Teachers are? A B C D E	H. Working with Teaching Machines (Didactor, etc.) is? A B C D E
G.		(Didactor, etc.) is?
G.	<u>A B C D E</u>	(Didactor, etc.) is? <u>A</u> <u>B</u> <u>C</u> <u>D</u> <u>E</u>
G.	<u>A</u> <u>B</u> <u>C</u> <u>D</u> <u>E</u> 55 Good == == == == Bad	(Didactor, etc.) is? <u>A B C D E</u> 64 Good == == == Bad
G.	<u>A</u> <u>B</u> <u>C</u> <u>D</u> <u>E</u> 55 Good == == == == Bad 56 Weak == == == == Strong	(Didactor, etc.) is? A B C D E 64 Good == == == == Bad 65 Weak == == == == Strong
G	<u>A B C D E</u> 55 Good == == == == Bad 56 Weak == == == == Strong 57 Sad == == == == Happy	(Didactor, etc.) is? A B C D E 64 Good == == == == Bad 65 Weak == == == == Strong 66 Sad == == == == Happy
G	<u>A</u> <u>B</u> <u>C</u> <u>D</u> <u>E</u> 55 Good == == == == Bad 56 Weak == == == == Strong 57 Sad == == == == Happy 58 Wise == == == == Foolish	(Didactor, etc.) is? A B C D E 64 Good == == == == Bad 65 Weak == == == == Strong 66 Sad == == == == Happy 67 Wise == == == == Foolish
G.	A B C D E 55 Good == == == == Bad 56 Weak == == == == Strong 57 Sad == == == == == Happy 58 Wise == == == == == Foolish 59 Brave == == == == == Cowardly	<u>A B C D E</u> 64 Good == == == == Bad 65 Weak == == == == Strong 66 Sad == == == == Happy 67 Wise == == == == Foolish 68 Brave == == == == Cowardly
	A B C D E 55 Good == == == == Bad 56 Weak == == == == Strong 57 Sad == == == == Happy 58 Wise == == == == Foolish 59 Brave == == == == Cowardly 60 Dirty == == == == == Clean	\(\begin{aligned} alig

PLEASE DO NOT MARK ON THIS PAPER!

I. Arithmetic and me?	J. Arithmetic and Mother?
$ \underline{A} \underline{B} \underline{C} \underline{D} \underline{E} $ 73 Good == == == == Bad	$ \underline{A} \underline{B} \underline{C} \underline{D} \underline{E} $ 82 Good == == == == Bad
74 Weak == == == == Strong	83 Weak == == == == Strong
75 Sad == == == == Happy	84 Sad == == == == Happy
76 Wise == == == == Foolish	85 Wise == == == == Foolish
77 Brave == == == == Cowardly	86 Brave == == == == Cowardly
78 Dirty == == == == Clean	87 Dirty == == == == Clean
79	88 Kind == == == == Cruel
80 Important == == == == Unimportant	89 Important == == == == Unimportant
81 Cold == == == == Hot	90 Cold == == == == Hot
K. Arithmetic and Father?	L. What are your feelings concern-
	ing high school math?
<pre>K. Arithmetic and Father?</pre>	
<u>A</u> <u>B</u> <u>C</u> <u>D</u> <u>E</u>	ing high school math? A B C D E
<u>A B C D E</u> 91 Good == == == Bad	<u>A B C D E</u> 100 Good == == == == Bad
<u>A</u> <u>B</u> <u>C</u> <u>D</u> <u>E</u> 91 Good == == == == Bad 92 Weak == == == == Strong	<u>A B C D E</u> 100 Good == == == == Bad 101 Weak == == == == Strong
	<u>A B C D E</u> 100 Good == == == == Bad 101 Weak == == == == Strong 102 Sad == == == == Happy
<u>A</u> <u>B</u> <u>C</u> <u>D</u> <u>E</u> 91 Good == == == == Bad 92 Weak == == == == Strong 93 Sad == == := == == Happy 94 Wise == == == == Foolish	<u>A</u> <u>B</u> <u>C</u> <u>D</u> <u>E</u> 100 Good == == == == Bad 101 Weak == == == == Strong 102 Sad == == == == Happy 103 Wise == == == == Foolish
A B C D E 91 Good == == == == Bad 92 Weak == == == == Strong 93 Sad == == == == Happy 94 Wise == == == == Foolish 95 Brave == == == == == Cowardly	<u>A B C D E</u> 100 Good == == == == Bad 101 Weak == == == == Strong 102 Sad == == == == Happy 103 Wise == == == == Foolish 104 Brave == == == == Cowardly
A B C D E 91 Good == == == == Bad 92 Weak == == == == Strong 93 Sad == == == == Happy 94 Wise == == == == Foolish 95 Brave == == == == Cowardly 96 Dirty == == == == == Clean	<u>A B C D E</u> 100 Good == == == == Bad 101 Weak == == == == Strong 102 Sad == == == == Happy 103 Wise == == == == Foolish 104 Brave == == == == == Cowardly 105 Dirty == == == == == Clean

This test is different from the one you just finished. Read the statements below. Decide whether you strongly agree (SA), agree (A), are undecided (U), disagree (D), or strongly disagree (SD). If you strongly agree with statement 109, make a mark under A for question 109 on the answer sheet. If you strongly disagree, make a mark under E, etc. Mark the rest of the questions in a similar manner.

	DO NOT MARK ON THIS PAPER	SA A U D SD
		$\underline{A} \underline{B} \underline{C} \underline{D} \underline{E}$
109.	Working with numbers is fun.	== == == ==
110.	Arithmetic should be avoided whenever possible.	== == == ==
11.	Discovering solutions to mathematical problems is exciting.	== == == ==
112.	Arithmetic is good because it makes you think.	== == == ==
113.	It is fun to think about arithmetic problems outside of class.	== == == ==
114.	Word problems are frustrating.	== == == ==
115.	Doing arithmetic problems is boring.	== == == == ==
116.	One cannot use mathematics in daily life.	== == == ==
117.	Arithmetic is very interesting.	== == == ==
118.	Discovering solutions to mathematical problems is frustrating.	== #= == ==
119.	Arithmetic is a stimulating activity.	== == == ==
120.	Arithmetic is too complicated.	== == == ==
121.	Arithmetic is logical.	== == == ==
122.	Arithmetic is necessary in daily life.	== == == ==
123.	There are too many steps needed in getting the answer to an arithmetic problem.	== == == ==
124.	There are too many chances to make a mistake in arithmetic.	== == == ==
125.	Arithmetic is practical.	== == == ==
126.	Arithmetic takes too long.	== ## == == ==
127.	Working with numbers presents a challenge.	== == == ==
128.	Most word problems are not practical.	== == == ==
129.	Mathematics is frightening.	== #= == ==
130.	Arithmetic is a waste of time.	== == == ==
131.	It is fun to play with numbers.	== == == ==
132.	There are too many rules to learn in arithmetic.	== \$6 == == ==
133.	Discovering the solutions to mathematics is rewarding.	== == == ==



APPENDIX 2

PROJECT TEST

BOOKLET A

ARITHMETIC CONCEPTS

- 1. DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO!
- 2. DO NOT MAKE ANY MARKS ON THIS BOOKLET!
- 3. YOU WILL HAVE 30 MINUTES TO COMPLETE THIS TEST. THE TEACHER WILL TELL YOU WHEN TO BEGIN AND WHEN TO STOP.
- 4. DO NOT BE DISCOURAGED IF YOU COME TO A PROBLEM YOU

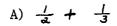
 CANTOT ANSWER--SKIP IT AND ATTEMPT TO ANSWER THE NEXT

 QUESTION.
- 5. DO NOT GUESS ANY ANSWERS--PLEASE LEAVE IT BLANK UNLESS
 YOU ARE FAIRLY SURE YOU HAVE A CORRECT ANSWER.

	A) B)		C) 6 D) 5	
	2,	E) Answer not given	(DO NOT
2.		the fractional numbers	equal? 3 3	MARK
	A) B)	3 4 5 5 10 E) Answer not given	C) 3 3 5 D) 4 6	DO NOT MARK O THIS PAPER
3.	Which of these is	the longest?		<u> </u>
		50 wk. 1 yr. E) 1 leap year	C) 11 mo. D) 360 da.	
4.		n be added without any c	-	•
	A) B)	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{6}$ $\frac{3}{5} + \frac{3}{6}$ E) Answer not given	C) $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{3}$ D) $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$	
5.	How would one wri	te the time for 15 minut	es before midnight?	
		12:15 A.M. 12:15 P.M. E) Answer not give	C) 11:45 A.M. D) 11:45 P.M. n	
6.	Which of these is	the longest?		
		2 yd. 3 ft. 2 in. E) 4 ft. 3 in.	C) 42 in. D) 1 yd. 2 ft.	
7.		actions is greater than	1?	
	A) B)	7 7 7 E) <u>11</u>	C) 6 D) 4 5	
8.	If 163 is rounded number?	off to the nearest ten,	what is the result:	ing
		160 162 E) 150	C) 170 D) 200	
9.	Which of these is	the least?		
		1 1b. 10 oz. 1½ 1b. E) ½ 1b.	C) 1.5 lb. D) 14 oz.	

1. In the number 2165, which digit has the greatest value?

10. Which of these addition examples is represented by the shaded parts of the diagrams below?

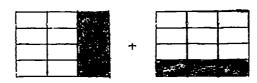


B)
$$\frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{4}$$

c)
$$\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{4}$$

D)
$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}$$

E)
$$\frac{4}{9} + \frac{3}{9}$$



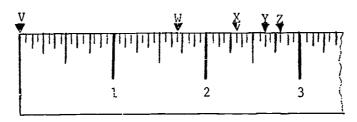
11. How would you write five hundred six thousand seventy-two as a numeral?

D) 506,702

r) 50,600,072

12. The automobile distance from Galion to Cincinnati is about 200 miles. Which of these best explains the meaning of "about 200 miles"?

- A) Slightly more than 200 miles
- B) Slightly less than 200 miles
- C) Exactly 200 miles
- D) Either slightly more or slightly less than 200 miles
- E) Answer not given





13. Which of these distances along the ruler above is 2 1/2 in.?

- A) V to W
- B) V to X
- C) V to Y
- D) V to Z

E) Answer not given

14. If 23.49 is rounded off to the nearest whole number, what is the result?

- A) 20
- B) 23
- C) 24
- D) 25
- D) 23.5

15. Which of these would be the best bargain for a customer?

- A) # off
- B) $\frac{1}{5}$ off C) $\frac{1}{3}$ off D) $\frac{1}{10}$ off
- E) 20% off

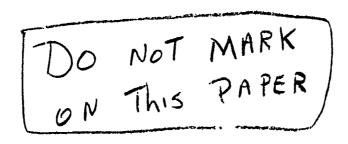
16. Broadcast time for a New Year's Day football game in Chicago is 1:15 P.M. At what time should a person in New York tune in for this broadcast?

- A) 2:15 P.M.
- B) 1:15 P.M.
- C) 12:15 P.M.
- D) 11:15 A.M.

E) Answer not given

17.	How would you read 65,009,000,000?
	A) 65 billion, 9 million B) 65 million, 900 thousand C) 65 trillion 9 billion D) 65 billion, 900 thousand E) Answer not given
18.	Which of the diagram above the diagram and the
10.	Which of the diagrams above shows 3 of 12?
	A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4 E) Answer not given
19.	Which of these figures is one-third of figure 1?
	A) 2 B) 3 C) 4 D) 5 E) Answer not given
20.	How would you read 58.09?
	How would you read 58.09? A) 58 and 9 hundreds B) 58 and 9 tenths C) 58 point 9 D) 58 and nine hundredths E) Answer not given
21.	Which of these represents the largest number?
	A) 1.24 B) 1.183 C) .915 D) 1.3 E) 1.0098
22.	How is MDCXLIV expressed in our system?
	A) 1644 B) 1466 C) 1444 D) 1664 E) Answer not given
23.	Which of these numerals has a 2 in the hundreds place and a 3 in the hundredths place?
	A) 430.128 B) 319.625 C) 258.136 D) 217.483 E) Answer not given
24.	In which case is 94,839,071 rounded off to the nearest million?
	A) 94,000,000 B) 94,800,000 C) 94,900,000 D) 95,000,000 E) Answer not given

25.	If 3.146 is rounded off to the ne	arest tenth, what is the re	sult?
	A) 3.0 B) 3.1 C) 3.2	D) 3.5 E) Answer not gi	.ven
26.	Which of these numbers is the clo \$10,759,586,067?	sest approximate expression	for
	A) \$10.5 billion B) \$10.7 D) \$11.0 billion		lion
27.	Hou would you write .019 as a per	cent?	
	A) 1.9% B) .019% C) 1	.9% D) .19% E) .	19%
28.	Which pair of line segments is 2	to 1 in length?	
	A) a to b B) a to c C) b to c D) c to a E) Answer not given c		
29.	If a circle is drawn with the poi what part of the circle would be		apart,
	A) Circumference B) D); Radius	Diameter C) E) Answer not given	Arc
3 0.	Which of these numbers is the sma		
	A) .25 B) 3 C)	.8 D) #	$(2) \frac{7}{3}$
Ιf	finished, go back An	ed check your	work



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BOOKLET B

ARITHMETIC COMPUTATIONS

- 1. DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO!
- 2. DO NOT MAKE ANY MARKS ON THIS BOOKLET!
- 3. YOU WILL HAVE 40 MINUTES TO COMPLETE THIS TEST. THE TEACHER WILL TELL YOU WHEN TO BEGIN AND WHEN TO STOP.
- 4. DO NOT BE DISCOURAGED IF YOU COME TO A PROBLEM YOU

 CANNOT ANSWER--SKIP IT AND ATTEMPT TO ANSWER THE NEXT

 QUESTION.
- 5. DO NOT GUESS ANY ANSWERS--PLEASE LEAVE IT BLANK UNLESS
 YOU ARE FAIRLY SURE YOU HAVE A CORRECT ANSWER.



37.	Which of these is a correct way to find the perimeter of the figure below?
	A) 2 X 5 B) 3 + 4 C) 3 X 4 D) 3 + 4 + 3 + 4 E) Answer not given
38.	The average of 3 numbers is 15. What is their sum?
	A) 45 B) 18 C) 9 D) 15 E) Answer not given
39.	What is the answer to 29 X .15?
	A) 1.45 B) 3.95 C) 4.35 D) 1.74 E) Answer not given
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The scale for a house plan is 1 inch represents 2 feet. How many

E) 10

E) 20

0) \$ 6, 5

C) $\frac{3}{16}$ is half as large as $\frac{3}{5}$

D) 80

C) 6

B) $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ C)

D) $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{8}$ E) Answer not given

A) The fractions are equal. C) $\frac{3}{10}$ is half as large as $\frac{3}{5}$ B) $\frac{3}{10}$ is twice as large as $\frac{3}{5}$ D) $\frac{3}{10}$ is $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as large as $\frac{3}{5}$

E) Answer not given

The plate in an elevator reads, "Capacity 4000 lbs." How many 200

C) 40

35. For the subtraction exercise $\frac{7}{8} - \frac{1}{4}$ what is the answer?

A) $\frac{1}{2}$ B) $\frac{5}{8}$ C) $\frac{2}{3}$ D) $\frac{1}{20}$ E) Answer not given

36. Which of these is a correct way to find a fractional number equal

A) $\frac{4}{6} = \frac{4 \times 2}{6 \times 2} = \frac{8}{12}$ B) $\frac{4}{6} = \frac{4 \div 2}{6 \div 2} = \frac{6}{8}$ C) $\frac{4}{6} = \frac{4 - 2}{6 - 2} = \frac{2}{4}$

D) $\frac{4}{6} = \frac{4 \div 2}{4 \times 2} = \frac{2}{8}$ E) Answer not given

32. Which set of fractions is arranged in order of size from smallest

feet are represented by a 5-inch line on the plan?

B) 3

33. How do the fractions $\frac{3}{10}$ and $\frac{3}{5}$ compare?

B) 29

pound people will the elevator carry safely?

A) The fractions are equal.

to largest?

A) 6, 4,8

A) 10

	A) 1.55	B) 1.64	C) 1.65	D) 1.66	E) Answer not	given
41.					from five dolla	
	A) \$2.61	B) \$2.71	C) \$3.39	D) \$2.70	E) Answer not	given
42.	What is the	e answer who	en you divi	de 7.20 by 1	1.8?	Do_
	A) .40	B) 4.0	C) 40	D) 5.4	E) Answer not	given NO
43.	What is the	e answer who	en you mult	iply 🕏 by 🕽	3 ?	MAR
	A) 5	B) 2	C) 🚣	D) 🐔	E) Answer not	given
44.	What is the	e answer who	en you divi	de 24679 by	23?	
	A) 173	B) 1703	C) 1073	D) 1730	E) Answer not	given 7his
45.	What is 🕇	as a decima	al?			given Do NoT MAR ON This PAPE
	A) .87	B) .88	C) .875	D) 1.14	E) Answer not	given
46.		% as a common B) $\frac{3}{7}$			E) Answer not	given
47.	feet would	one quart	of this pai	nt cover?	eet. How many	
	A) 200	B) 25	C) 80	D) 50	E) Answer not	given
48.	For $\frac{2}{3} \div \frac{1}{5}$ in A) $7\frac{1}{2}$	what is the B) $3\frac{1}{3}$	answer? C) 芳	D) 3/0	E) Answer not	given
49.	What is the	e sum of $\frac{1}{a}$	+ + + + -?			
	A) 3/0	B) 30	C) 13 15	D) 15	E) Answer not	given
50.	Which of the	1	_		s large as $\frac{1}{6}$?	
	A) 13	B) 3	c) 意	D) 🕏	E) Answer not	given
51.	A) 62 ½ B) 66 ½ C) 83 ½ D) 87 ½	ent of this	figure is	shaded?		-
	E) Answer					
52.	What is the	e area in s B) 15	quare inche C) 10	s of a 5-in D) 5	ch square? E) Answer not	given

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40. What is the sum of the following numbers: .98, .13, .25, .29?

53.	Change 5 to a decimal fraction.
	A) 1.2 B) 1.20 C) .82 D) .825 E) Answer not given
54.	to largest?
	A) $\frac{4}{5}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{3}$ B) $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{5}{6}$, $\frac{5}{8}$ C) $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{5}$, $\frac{3}{4}$
	D) $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$ E) Answer not given
55.	In the exercise 12.72 .8, what is the answer?
	A) 1.59 B) .159 C) 159 D) 15.9 E) Answer not given
56.	Helen paid 18¢ for 3 pencils. Which of the equations below could be used to find the cost of 1 pencil?
	A) $3n = 18$ B) $n + 3 = 18$ C) $\frac{n}{3} = 18$
	D) $h - 3 = 18$ E) Answer not given
57.	At 3 A.M. the temperature was -6° ; at 2 P.M. it was $+27^{\circ}$. How many degrees did the temperature change during the morning?
	A) 20 B) 23 C) 21 D) 33 E) Answer not given
58.	The formula for finding the area of a circle is $A = \pi r^2$. Find the area of a circle with a radius of 4 inches, with $\pi = 3\frac{1}{7}$.
	A) $50\frac{2}{7}$ B) $\frac{11}{56}$ C) $5\frac{1}{17}$ D) $5\frac{2}{7}$ E) $\frac{56}{11}$
59.	If the cost of an article is reduced 25%, what fraction of the original price is the new price?
	A) $\frac{34}{25}$ B) $\frac{4}{3}$ C) $\frac{4}{4}$ D) $\frac{7}{25}$ E) $\frac{3}{4}$
60.	Which of these fractions is greater than $\frac{5}{16}$ but less than $\frac{5}{8}$?
	A) $\frac{1}{2}$ B) $\frac{1}{12}$ C) $\frac{1}{2}$ C) $\frac{3}{4}$ E) Answer not given
11	The same and a hook was work
/ т	Finished, go back And check your work
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BOOKLET C

ARITHMETIC APPLICATIONS

- 1. DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO!
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ADVERTISEMENT IN SPORT SHOP WINDOW:

 Ping Pong Set
 \$4.88

 Tennis Balls
 3 for \$1.76

 Tennis Racket
 \$5.19

 Softball
 \$1.68

 Softball bat
 \$1.39

 Softball gloves
 \$4.65

 Roller Skates
 \$3.95

 Croquet Set
 \$6.78

 Football
 \$3.69

 Basketball
 \$5.79

 Boxing gloves
 \$6.97

 Punching bag
 \$5.38



To work problems 61-66, look at the prices listed above. Do $\underline{\text{not}}$ allow for sales tax.

- 61. Galion's coach bought a dozen tennis balls. How much did they cost?
 - A) \$5.28 B) \$7.04 C) \$21.12 D) \$.59 E) Answer not given
- 62. Jim bought a set of boxing gloves and a punching bag. He paid for them with a 20-dollar bill. How much change should he have received?
 - A) \$7.65 B) \$7.75 C) \$8.75 D) \$12.35 E) Answer not given
- 63. Mary's parents agreed to pay $\frac{2}{3}$ of the cost of a croquet set if Mary would pay $\frac{2}{3}$. How much did her parents pay?
 - A) \$2.26 B) \$3.39 C) \$4.52 D) \$5.48 E) Answer not given
- 64. Last month roller skates were on sale at 20% off. How much would Sally have paid if she had bought her skates during the sale?

 A) 79¢ B) \$4.74 C) \$6.84 D) \$3.16 E) Answer not given
- 65. Sam wanted to buy a bat, glove, and softbail. If he saved \$1.30
 - each week, how many weeks would it take him to save enough money?

 A) 7 B) 8 C) 5 D) 6 E) Answer not given
- 66. The store manager paid \$14.28 per dozen for the softballs. How much did he make on each ball?
 - A) \$1.68 B) \$1.19 C) \$.49 D) \$2.87 E) Answer not given
- 67. The seventh grade passed a collection box, and each pupil gave as much as he wished. The total amount in the box was \$5.76. If there were 32 pupils in the seventh grade, what was the average amount each gave?
 - f 13¢ B) 18¢ C) 32¢ D) 81¢ E) Answer not given

68.	from Chica burg, 245 from Phila	ago to Pitts miles; from	burgh was Harrisburg New York C	468 miles; g to Philad ity, 86 mil	York City. The dist from Pittsburgh to Ha elphia, 109 miles; an es. How many miles w oute?	rris- d
	A) 898	B) 907	c) 908	D) 1008	E) Answer not given	
69.					plate dinner and Dave of the meal?	110
	A) \$4.70	B) \$5.65	C) \$6.55	D) \$6.75	E) Answer not given	, Maj
70.	costs \$1.5		low has 90c	, how many	et knife. The knife more weeks must he	MARK MARK
	A) 5	B) 3	C) 2	D) 8	E) Answer not giver	1 DW
71.	oping the	\$2.04 for a film and ma did each col	king one p	rint for ea	The cost included dev ch of the 12 pictures	rel- 11,15
	A) 17¢	B) 18¢	C) 22¢	D) 12¢	E) Answer not giver	PAPE
72.	paid the l		5.00 per m	onth. How	ayment of \$4.95 and many months did it ta	ike
	A) 6	B) 5	C) 4	D) 3	E) Answer not giver	ı
73.	his employ social sec	yer deducted	1 \$2.25 for \$9.10 for	hospital i	r earned \$133.60. Is nsurance, \$2.67 for hholding tax, what wa	
	A) \$119.58 E) Answer	8 B) not given	\$119.68	C) \$12	9.58 D) \$147.6	52
74.					. He weighed only 15 s has Barney gained?	512
	A) 2 📆	B) 3 📜	C) 3 3/4	D) 33 🚜	E) Answer not given	ı
75.	food Chris	•	ciced at 2	cans for 31	h day. If the dog ¢, how much does it	
	A) \$1.24	B) \$1.86	c) \$3.72	D) \$2.48	E) Answer not give	ı
76.	enclosed	_	4-foot wi	re costing	wide for Barney. He 16½¢ per foot. What	3
	A) \$5.61	B) \$11.22	C) \$46.20	D) \$10.88	E) Answer not give	ı

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77. Chris used 7 boards, each 48 inches long and 5 f inches wide, to build a raised platform for Barney. If he made the platform 48 inches long, how many inches wide was it?

B) 35 5

c) 39 🐇

D) 315

E) Answer not given

78. After selling his house, Mr. Jones paid the realty company 5% commission on the sale price of \$10,500. After he had paid the commission, what was the net amount that Mr. Jones received for the house?

A) \$9975

B) \$10,075 C) \$11,025 D) \$525 E) Answer not given

79. In a recent year, the winner of the Ohio high school basketball tournament won 23 of the 26 games played during the season. To the nearest tenth, what per cent of its games did the team win?

A) 88.5

B) 88.4

c) 87.0

D) 88.0

E) Answer not given

80. The starting five for the Galion basketball team had heights of 6 ft. 2 in., 6 ft. 1 in., 6 ft 8 in, 5 ft. 11 in., and 6 ft. What was the team's average height?

A) 6 ft.

B) 6 ft. 1 in.

C) 6 ft. 2 in.

D) 5 ft. 11 in.

E) Answer not given

If finished, go back And check your work

DO NOT MARK ON This PAPER

APPENDIX 3

WARNER'S INDEX



Warner's revised scale for rating occupation

RATING

Professionals: Lawyers; doctors; dentists; engineers; judges; high school superintendents; veterinarians; ministers (graduated from divinity school); chemists, etc., with postgraduate training; architects. Proprietors and Managers: Businesses valued at \$75,000 and over.

Businessmen: Regional and divisional managers of large financial and industrial enterprises.

Clerks and Kindred 'Workers, etc.: Certified public accountants.

Manual Workers: None in this rating.
Protective and Service Workers: None in this rating.

Farmers: Gentleinen farmers.

RATING

Professionals: High school teachers; trained nurses; chiropodists; chiropractors; undertakers; ministers (some training); newspaper editors; librarians (graduate)

Proprietors and Managers: Businesses valued at \$20,000 to \$75,000... Businessmen: Assistant managers and office and department managers of large businesses; assistants to executives; etc.

Clerks and Kindred Workers, etc.: Accountants; salesmen of real

estate; salesinen of insurance; postmasters.

Manual Workers: None in this rating.

Protective and Service Workers: None in this rating.

Furmers: Large farm owners: farm owners.

LATING

Professionals: Social workers; grade school teachers; optometrists; librarians (not graduate); undertakers' assistants; ministers (no training)

Proprietors and Managers: Businesses valued at \$5,000 to \$20,000.

Businessmen: All minor officials of businesses.

cashiers; postal clerks; secretaries to executives; supervisors of Clerks and Kindred Workers, etc.: Auto salesmen; bank clerks and railroad, telephone, etc.; justices of the peace.

Manual Workers: Contractors.
Protective and Service Workers: None in this rating.

Farmers: None in this rating.

RATING

Proprietors and Managers: Businesses valued at \$2,000 to \$5,000. Professionals: None in this rating. Businessmen: None in this rating.

Clerks and Kindred Workers, etc.: Stenographers; bookkeepers; rural niail clerks, railroad ticket agents; people in dry goods stores; etc. Manual Workers: Factory foremen; electricians; plumbers; carpenters;

Protective and Service Workers: Dry cleaners; butchers; sheriffs; railroad engineers and conductors. watchmakers (own businesses)

Farmers: None in this rating.

RATING

Professionals: None in this rating.

Proprietors and Managers: Businesses valued at \$500 to \$2,000.

Businessmen: None in this rating.

Clerks and Kindred Workers, etc.: Dime store clerks, hardware sales-

men; beauty operators; telephone operators.

Manual Workers: Carpenters; electricians (apprentice); timekeepers; linemen, telephone or telegraph; radio repairmen; medium-skill

Protective and Service Workers: Barbers; firemen; butcher's apprentices; practical nurses; policemen; seamstresses; cooks in restaubartenders.

Farmers: Tenant farmers.

RATING

Professionals: None in this rating.

Proprietors and Managers: Businesses valued at less than \$500 Businessmen: None in this rating.

Clerks and Kindred Workers, etc.: None in this rating. Manual Workers: Moulders; semiskilled workers; assistants to carpen-

Protective and Service Workers: Baggage men; night policemen and watchmen; taxi and truck drivers; gas station attendants; waitresses in restaurants.

Furmers: Small tenant farmers.

Rating

Professionals: None in this rating.

Proprietors and Managers: None in this rating. Businessmen: None in this rating.

Clerks and Kindred Workers, etc.: None in this rating.

Manual Workers: Heavy labor; migant work; oad-job men; miners. Protective and Service Workers: Janitors; scrubwornen; newsboys.

Farniers: Migrant farm workeis.

APPENDIX 4

RAW SCORES

KEY CODE TO THE RAW SCORES

Full Pages -- Card No. 1

Paitial Pages -- Card No. 2

Column	Scores	Card(s)
1	Student I.Dgrade, method, number	1 & 2
2	I.Q.	1
3	Stanford Computations Pretest	1
4	Stanford Concepts Pretest	1
5	Stanford Applications Pretest	1
6	Stanford Total	1
7	Stanford Reading Pretest	1

ATTITUDE TEST 1

		Ca	rd
	<u>Question</u>	Pretest	Posttest
8	A	1	2
9	В	1	2
10	C,D,E,F	1	2
11	G	1	2 2 2
12	н	1	2
13	I	1	
14	J	1	2
15	K	1	2
16	L	1	2
17	Attitude Test 2 (Dutton)	1	2
 18	S.E.S.]	L
19	Part A Project Pre-test		L
20	Part B Project Pre-test	-	l
21	Part C Project Pre-test		L
22	Total Project Pre-test		l
23	Part A Project Posttest		1
24	Part B Project Posttest		1
25	Part C Project Posttest		1
26	Total Project Posttest		1
27	Stanford Computations Posttest		1
28	Stanford Concepts Posttest		1
29	Stanford Applications Posttest		1
30	Stanford Total Posttest		1
31	Stanford Reading Posttest		1





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	COLUMN 27 78 78 2 2
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